"THE SPOILERS"
AT
WELLINGTON
CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

"THE SPOILERS"
AT
WELLINGTON
CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XIII NO. 69 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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SHIPPING.

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
21st Mar.	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA† ..	Ex. Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,223
4th April	DONGOLA† ..		8,080
10th ,,	RAZMAK ‡..		10,000
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,997
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	DELTA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,941
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..	..	10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
‡ Extra Steamer, terminates voyage at Marseilles
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
† Special reduced fares:—

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon ..	£66 & £62	£60 & £56
Second ,, ..	£52	£48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
2nd April	MODASA	8,980
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	A Steamer ..	..
28th ,,	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA *	7,241

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passenger

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
24th Mar.	ALIPORE*† ..	5,273	
31st ,,	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.
7th April	JEYPORE* ..	5,318	
14th ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
17th ,,	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
28th ,,	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715	
28th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
9th June.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA
23rd ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
31st July.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore.
†Cargo vessel only; proceeds to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

21st March	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
23rd ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
25th ,,	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
27th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
1st April	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

BANKING.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.,
Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM and POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 40,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRY, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2% PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Yen
Subscribed Capital 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserved Fund 80,500,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid up to 30/6/24 ...	30,65,586
Reserve	Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad	Okara (Dist.
Amballa Cant.	(Sind)	Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hafizabad	Multan City	Srinagar

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rahman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK:
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS.—May be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,500,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June, 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK.
Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. Withdrawals twice a week.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Managing Agents,
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE
SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
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REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
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BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Haipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

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In all the principal towns throughout India
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The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
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Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O., British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
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Funds exceed Rs. 12,00,000/-.
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GUARANTEED TRIPLE BENEFIT POLICIES A SPECIALITY.
combining the advantages of Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.
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(2) L. Y. RAMDURG, Hubli.
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(4) P. D. BHARGAVA, Esq., F.S.S. (Lond Manager, Head Office, AJMER.
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ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
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You have a duty to your Dependents.
PROTECT THEM by a LIFE POLICY with the
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
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MODERATE CHARGES
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TAILORS & OUTFITTERS
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Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains, 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
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CURES ALL
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Sold Everywhere,
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS.

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FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

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WANTED—Experienced COMPOUNDER. Pay 30—3—45. Apply DR. PALLONJEE, Haines Road, Byculla, Ballaram Building.
A M924

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS on Commission. Good references and education essential. Any nationality. Good income guaranteed to hard-working and intelligent. No previous experience necessary. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED.—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle". Apply for terms and other particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" 143, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Professor of English Literature from graduates of a British University. Commencing salary Rs. 450 rising to Rs. 700 per month. Apply not later than 1st June, 1925, to PRINCIPAL, Baroda College, BARODA.
A22929

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A M932

WANTED—An influential AGENT for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle" at Hyderabad (Deccan). Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—Energetic BILL COLLECTORS for the "Bombay Chronicle." Only those who can furnish security need apply with testimonials. Liberal remuneration according to capacity.
A

WANTED—LOCAL MANAGERS on Rs. 75—10—200 per month in every district of India for our trading work. Knowledge of English necessary. Cash security of Rs. 3,000 essential. Apply with one anna postage stamps to RAE BARELI TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, RAE BARELI (OUDH).
A22735

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A M917

WANTED.—DIVISIONAL AGENTS at Thana, Surat, Broach, Nadiad, Godhra, Ratnagiri, Baroda, Kolhapur, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Poona, for a first class Indian Life Office of a long standing, governed by well-known Directors and patronized by prominent INDIAN CHIEFS and under expert European management. High terms of commission and monthly allowances offered to good workers. Apply sharp stating business guarantee to Box No. 716, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A22933

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C M913

TO LET—SMALL OFFICE ROOMS and GODOWN in the Shilotri Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
C22887

TO LET—A DECENT FLAT for Office, three large rooms at 66, Tamarind Lane. Apply AHORA RESTAURANT, opp. Hongkong, Bank.
C M925

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C M883

TO LET—Rink, Lahore, McLeod Road, Suitable for Theatrical performances, Cinemas, etc., etc. Apply SYED KHURSHIDUDDIN, Vakil 43, McLeod Road, Lahore.
C M922

OOTACAMUND—TO LET—ROSSMOYNE Large commodious Bungalow, fully furnished and fitted with electric light, suitable for Princes or large families, Drawing room, Ante-room, Dining-room, Pantry, Office, Glazed verandah, four bedrooms, five bath-rooms, Kitchen, Horse stalls, Coach-house, Garage, Poultry house, Dog kennels and Tennis Court. Apply to the undersigned. DASTUR & CO., Solicitors, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C 22893

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TYPEWRITERS—Remington 7 Rs. 60. 8 Rs 70. Empire 1 Rs. 75. Yost 20 Rs. 95. Oliver 3 Rs. 60. 5, Rs. 95. 9 Rs. 120. Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 Rs. 95 to 215. Remington Factory Rebuilts as new at second-hand prices. Guaranteed Repairs to all makes. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Hornby Road, opposite Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.
N

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G M920

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Corona latest Improved Model, New	195
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Remington Portable, New	234
Fox Portable (Shop-soiled)	125
Senta Portable (German), New	150
Underwood 5 Rs. 100, Remington 10 from	100
Empire No. 1 with Back spacer (Fine)	100
L. C. Smith Brief Size Rs. 85, Hammond Multi	85

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T S

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	Rs.
Oliver 3, Rs. 65, Brief, 75, Monarch	...
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Underwood 5, 125, 145, Smith 5, 125, 8	... 150
Yost 20, 85, 100, Brief, 150, New Types,	... 160
Hammond Multiplex, 125, 140, Mercedes,	... 175
Remington 10, 125 to 200, Brief, 150 to	... 200
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Corona 3, 100, 120, 130, New,	... 160
Corona 3, Improved Model, New,	... 195
Corona Four, latest, just arrived,	... 225

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Telephone No. 21223.
W.S.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

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"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY PATTERNS AND SIZES.

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Churchgate Street, Bombay.

JOT THIS DOWN—Every THURSDAY we hold a Bona-fide sale at our Auction Rooms. Here you can clear all your surplus furniture, articles of every description, including consignments, and convert them into cash. We pay you on FRIDAY. WHY NOT AVAIL THIS UNIQUE SERVICE? No warehouse charges and modest terms. BYREN & CO., Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents, 87, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
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FOR SALE—SAW MILL in quite running order. Write for full particulars to HARDASMAL PREMCHAND, 85, Gorapdeo Road, Mazgaon.
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FOR SALE—GRAND SKATING RINK, Centrally located McLeod Road Spacious rooms, biggest Hall in Lahore, suitable for all sorts of amusements viz., Theatrical performances, Cinema shows, Skating, Dancing, etc., etc. Offers below one lakh will not be considered. Apply M. P. DEANE, The Rink, Lahore.
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FOR SALE—FORD MOTOR, Lightly used. In sound condition. Rs. 1,250 or nearest offer. Apply Box No 713, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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BY Capitalizing Rupees five thousand, how to earn Rupees one hundred and fifty per month. Money safe. Apply with one anna stamp to Box No. 714, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2 postage As. 5 extra.

CHEAPEST and BEST HOUSE for acids and heavy Chemicals. The DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD., Ballard Estate, Bombay.
22899

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GET YOUR ACCUMULATOR, SULPHURIC, HYDROCHLORIC and NITRIC ACIDS manufactured by THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD., Ballard Estate, Bombay.
22901

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE best BREAD of English style, pure and FRESH MILK, BUTTER and CREAM can only be had from Messrs. E. HISCOCKS & CO., Jacob Circle, Cow's Milk a speciality.
905

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of R. BOSSI & CO. have been REMOVED to SASSOON BUILDING, 4th Floor, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate.
22895

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED, that if any money is paid to our late Canvasser, Mr. R. B. KOPKER, of Sholapore and late Inspector, L. SANT RAM, in the name of the Bank; they should write to the undersigned before 15th April, 1925.

Further it is also notified that they are discharged from the service and that the Bank will not be held responsible if any money is paid to them in future.

A. D. MALICK,
Managing Director,
The Agricultural Bank of India, Ltd.,
Amritsar.
22931

NOTICE

THE EASTERN DYEING, BLEACHING & HOSIERY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company at Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of March, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to confirm the following Resolution passed at the meeting of the Directors on the 26th day of January, 1925:—

"That the Factory of the Company situate at Chembur together with all the lands machineries etc. appurtenant thereto, exclusive of the machineries etc. brought in by the lessees in the premises, be sold to Messrs. K. R. Mody and Co. for the sum of Rs. 77,500 on the terms agreed upon between them and the Directors at their meeting held on 26th January 1925."

By order of the Board,
K. G. GANATRA,
Mg. Director.

Yusuf Building,
Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay,
18th March, 1925.
22934

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "TOITORI MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 20th March, 1925, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

BRITISH INSULATED AND HELSBY CABLES, LTD,

(Incorporated in England).

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the manufacture and supply of approximately 100 tons of Fabricated Steel Structures and other Steelwork Items (some involving Smith's work) also a small quantity of Babool Wood Cable Cleats, required in connection with the Overhead Equipment Contract of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Electrification.

Conditions and details as to material and workmanship, also drawings may be obtained at the undermentioned Office.

Tenders will be accepted up to 12 noon, 1st April, 1925.

The undermentioned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

BRITISH INSULATED & HELSBY CABLES, LTD.,
G. I. P. R. Loco. Offices, Parel-Bombay.
22906

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for stores required for the Sir J. J. School of Art, Reay Art Workshops, and the Pottery, etc., for the period of three years, commencing from 1st April, 1925. Tender forms can be obtained on application to the undersigned. Sealed tenders must reach the Superintendent of Pottery BEFORE 28TH MARCH, 1925, TILL 12 NOON.

The undersigned is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. E. GLADSTONE SOLOMON,
Principal.
Sir J. J. School of Art,
Bombay, 18th March 1925.
22923

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that our client Mr. NARANDAS BHAWANJI, who along, with Walji Bhawanji and Mulji Bhawanji was carrying on business in partnership under the name and style of Messrs. Narandas Bhawanji and Co., at Vadgadi, Samuel Street as Colour Merchants, has by mutual consent, retired from the said firm of Narandas Bhawanji and Co. on and from the 1st of Kartik Sud S. Y. 1980. The Business will thenceforth be carried on in the aforesaid name of Narandas Bhawanji and Co. by the partners Walji and Mulji, who are liable to pay the debts of the said firm as also entitled to recover all outstandings due to the same.

Our client the said Narandas Bhawanji has no interest in the said firm from the aforesaid date and he is not liable for any dealings of the said firm thereafter.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1925.
MANILAL HARIDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Narandas Bhawanji.
22924

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 28 of 1924.

ALIMAHOMED MOORJI ..... Plaintiff.
versus
ISMAIL KALYAN ..... Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of Alimahomed Mooraji, the Executor of the last Will of RANMAL KALYANDAS, that the undermentioned documents relating to the properties of the deceased in Cutch as well as the Ornaments and papers belonging to the deceased have been stolen and are missing.

Anybody having possession of such documents, etc., will please hand over the same to us as the attorneys of the said Executor.

Notice is also given that anybody using the said documents, etc., without our client's consent will be proceeded against. Documents relating to:—

1. Garden named Jasani, South of Singara.
2. Field named Kunt, South of Singara.
3. Field named Dwarkio, on the boundary of Nagalpur.
4. Field Wadwari, East of Singara.
5. Field Triangular, West of Singara.
6. Field Lasnvaro, South of Singara.
7. Field small piece, on boundary of Khambara.
8. Land at Juna in Virani falia.
9. House in Tank falia.
10. Kharo in Ravadi Kharawad.
11. Kharo in Pasati Kharawad.
12. Sana Daskat Book containing the will of the deceased and the account.

MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for Allimahomed Moorji.
22930

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of EBRAHIMKHAN USMANKHAN, of Bombay, Suni Mahomedan, a widower and a Hotel keeper ..... Deceased.

ALIKHAN EBRAHIMKHAN, of Bombay, Sunni Mahomedan, residing at Ismailpura, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

The 16th day of March, 1925.
ALIKHAN EBRAHIMKHAN,
Petitioner in person.
930

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of SHAH KESHAVJI VERSEY, Merchant, late of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

HEERJEE RAYSEY, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Ghatkopar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this tenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 10th day of March, 1925.
Messrs. MOHILE PAREKH & GANATRA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
22928

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 443 of 1925.

(1) HAJI MAHOMED HADI BIN MAHOMED REZA DEHDUSTY and (2) BIBI ZOHRA, wife of the said Haji Mahomed Hadi Bin Mahomed Reza Dehdusty, both of Bombay, Mogul Mahomedan inhabitants, residing at Bandra, without the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.

V/s.

(1) DIGGAN BROTHERS, a firm, formerly carrying on business as Insurance Land and House Agents at Hornby Road, within the Fort and (2) THE INDIAN ENGINEERING COMPANY, a firm, carrying on business at Nanabhai Lane, within the Fort ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you, the abovenamed defendants praying that you may be ordered to vacate and forthwith deliver over quiet and peaceful possession of the property mentioned in the Plaint to the plaintiffs that the 1st defendant firm may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs rent from 1st May, 1924, till 31st August, 1924, and compensation for wrongful occupation thereafter at the rate of Rs. 200 per month till the said premises are vacated and possession delivered over to the plaintiffs that the 1st defendants may be ordered to pay the plaintiffs' costs of the suit and for further and other relief. Please take notice that the hearing of this suit has been fixed for the 31st day of March, 1925, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) and please also take notice that in default of your appearance on the appointed day and time the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1925.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

To,
MESSRS. DIGAN BROTHERS,
1st Defendants.
22927

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Rasulji Rajbhai of Bombay Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Bhendy Bazar without the Fort of Bombay, landlord and Contractor limited until Bai Hoosenbai, minor daughter of Rasulji Rajbhai attains majority. ..... Deceased.

DAWOODBHAI CASSUMJI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Bhendy Bazar, without the Fort, landlord and Contractor. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 14th day of March, 1925.
Messrs. CHITNIS KANGA & MAZAGONWALLA.
Attorneys for Petitioner.

TRUE COPY.
CHITNIS KANGA & MAZAGONWALLA.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
22921

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of DWARKABAI SADANAND FATERPEKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant a dancing girl by profession, residing at the time of her death at Khotu's Court, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Deceased.

(1) SUNDRABAI SADANAND FATERPEKAR and (2) JANARDHAN BALWANT FATERPEKAR, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Akalkot Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 4th day of March, 1925.
Messrs. RELE & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In Suit No. 1927 of 1924.

JAMNADAS VANMALIDAS VORA, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant a certified Broker of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, residing at Barbhai Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

KASUM JOOSUB, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Memonwada, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

To

KASUM JOOSUB, Esquire,
The Defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a suit in this Honourable Court against you, the defendant abovenamed, to recover from you the sum of Rupees Two thousand nine hundred and eighty-two annas fifteen and pies six with interest on the sum of Rupees two thousand three hundred and thirty-five at nine per cent. per annum from the 25th day of May, 1924, till judgment; costs and interest on judgment at six per cent per annum till payment, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 31st day of March, 1925, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.), to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff at the final disposal of the suit; please take notice that in default of your appearance on the day aforesaid, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 28th day of June 1924.

SOONDERDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
22920

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JANKIBAI, widow of Ramachandra Baburao Juwatkar, late of Bombay, Daivadnya Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

DATTATRAYA LAXMAN JUWATKAR, of Bombay, Daivadnya Brahmin Inhabitant, the nephew of the husband of the deceased abovenamed, a Sub-Inspector in the Excise Department of the Government of Bombay, now residing at Nasik Road ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
J. E. J. DAVAR.

The 19th day of March, 1925.

Mr. M. V. GOKHALE,
Petitioner's Attorney.
22823

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING
APPOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of large quantity of Surplus Ships and Workshops Stores, of the Mazagon Dock, such as Asbestos Metalic Boiler Door Joints; 24 Cwt Composition Nails; 400 Cwt (about) Iron Nails of different sorts; Asbestos, Diamond, Duriflex, Eclipse, etc., Packing; 3500 Gland and Piston Leathers; 5500 Ft. Rubber lined Canvas Hose 4in. to 6in.; Iron Cupboard Locks; Axiem Grease; Varnish Brushes; Iron Skylight Buttons; Bread Baskets; Thick Brown Paper; Hot plate Steam passes; Iron Rigging Screws; 430 Iron Boiler Tubes; 17 Tons Iron Snap Head Rivets; 226 Double School Slates; About 20 Tons Lead Sheetings 1/4 ins.; Red Signal Globe Glasses; 1,500 Tea and Coffee Saucers; (Electric Stores:— Lamp Globes; Plugs; Reflectors; Switches; Cables: Lead Cover Wire; Lamps, 50 60 100 Volts); 15 Tons of Yellow Ochre Powder; Etc., Etc.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 25th, March 1925 at 2 p.m. at B. I. S. N. Co. Dockyard, Mazagon, the above mentioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 26th March, 1925, at 9 a.m., the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 33-39; Case No. 55; Dhobi Talao, Girgaum Road.

Building Street No. 209-215; 1; 482-488; 490-492; Case Nos. 226; 108; Memonwada Road and Nanjevi Street.

Building Street No. 25-27; 29-33; 37-47; 78-82; 142-148; Case Nos. 215; 216; 282; 287; 323; and C. P. Shed, Block C. I. L., First Nowroji Hill Road.

MENESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY!

ONE AND ALL

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY!

WHERE WILL YOU SPEND YOUR PRECIOUS HOLIDAYS?

THE ONLY PLACE IS

THE INDIAN NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL & ART EXHIBITION

2, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, BELOW KENNEDY BRIDGE

Open from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.

DAILY INDIAN MUSICAL CONCERT

By famous Musicians, Music by KANYASHALA girls. PHADKE'S and MUNGENKAR'S ART EXHIBITIONS MERRIGO-ROUND, CRADLE and various other amusements.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE AMIN'S ICEBERG.

and **FLORAL DECORATIONS**, the **"KHADI SHOP"**, **MAHATMAJI'S YARN EXHIBITION** and other booths of Indian goods.

ADMISSION FEE ANNAS FOUR

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

UNIVERSAL-JEWEL

Comedy Drama in 6 Parts

"OH! DOCTOR"

Featuring the well-known and Popular Stars

REGINALD DENNY
MARY ASTOR

You will laugh from the beginning right upto the end. The excruciatingly funny Story of a youth born with a Silver thermometer in his mouth and brought up on medicine—milk—tonic bottles.

The Programme includes the International News.

To-night: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA New Churney Road.

TO-NIGHT A SUPERB GOLDWYN DRAMA **THIS WEEK**

The world-famed story of

REX BEACH

The most popular novelist of America

"THE SPOILERS"

8 Reels—with an All Star cast including

MILTON SILLS—BARBARA BEDFORD—NOAH BERRY— | JOHN ELLIOT—ANNA Q. NILSSON LOUISE FAZENDA

and a host of others!

THE GREATEST SCREEN FIGHT EVER FILMED.

TO-NIGHT: 3-30, 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD

5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Daily.
Sat., Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3-30 p. m.

THEY HID IN JAIL!

But he pulled the Jail of its foundations and dug 'em out!

SEE— **TOM MIX**

in a whirlwind of cyclonic action

FAME AND FORTUNE.

A play that snaps like chain—lightning

Also 2 Reels Samy Semon comedy "Bears and Badmen"

Next Week:— Madan's **SHANTA**

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

NEW RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD

SATURDAY, 21st March, 1925, at 3 P. M. Noon.

NAND KUMAR

Sunday, 22nd March, 1925, at 3 P. M. Noon

SWAYAMWAR

Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE = CINEMA

ROYAL — OPERA — HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 9-30.
MATINEE TO-DAY & TO-MORROW 4 P. M.

JOHN BARRYMORE

IN

"BEAU BRUMMEL"

THE FIRST OF WARNER BROS FAMOUS "SCREEN CLASSICS" TO BE SHOWN IN INDIA.
A MASTERPIECE OF FILM CRAFT.

A powerful and beautiful story of the most fascinating character in English history.

BEAU BRUMMEL was the notorious dandy who set the fashions for Princes and Kings and ruled the Court by his brilliance and impudent wit.

JOHN BARRYMORE who is at present the talk of London is an actor of unusual merit and he interprets this part perfectly.

THE HIGH WATER MARK OF ARTISTIC FILM PRODUCTION HAS BEEN REACHED WITH THIS SPLENDID PICTURE.

A WONDERFUL PLAY LAVISHLY STAGED, MARVELLOUSLY ACTED AND HISTORICALLY ACCURATE.

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 As. 4 (including Tax).

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. and 1 P.M. and 5 P.M. and 11 P.M.

OWING TO LENGTH OF THE FILM, IT IS ONLY POSSIBLE TO GIVE TWO PERFORMANCES EACH DAY.

A NICE WEEK

FOR DOUBLE PROGRAMME AT CINÉ **MADELEINE**

GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS

HINDUSTAN FILM CO'S. SELECTED 2 Mythological Productions

HARISHCHANDRA

AND

SATI MAHANANDA

Always a family Show—

Daily four Shows at 5, 7, 9, 11.

Sat., Sun. and Holiday Extra Show at 3 p. m.

Popular reduced Rates.

As. 3, 4, 7, 9, 12 Re. 1, 1-8.

MAGNANIMOUS MIND

To

FORGIVE AND FORGET.

Concealed Under a Black Garb. Witness at

CINEMA MAJESTIC

In

The Krishna Film Co.'s Production

KRISHNA KUMAR

OR

SACHO HAKDAR

A Show which is a Real Show

Time—Sat. Sun. Holiday Begin at 3 P. M.

Week days Begin at 5 P. M.

RATES POPULAR.

IMPERIAL

Continues for one WEEK more.

KOHINOOR FILM COY.'S Religious production

"SETH SAGALSHA"

An excellent piece from Indian mythology.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS AT:— 5, 7, 9, and 11 P.M.

EXTRA SHOWS:— On Sat. & Sun. at 3 P. M.

"LATEST INVENTION"

ELECTRIC HEATERS AND CIGAR LIGHTERS

Have a Cup of Tea in 2 Minutes. Light your Cigarette in a Second.

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America-India Export & Import Co.,

Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 2736.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KHARA TANK ROAD OR PAKHMODIA STREET OUT OF FROT, BOMBAY.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

First Appeal No. 28 of 1923.
Civil Suit No. 179 of 1922.

In the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge at Surat.

Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons ..... Appellants and Defendants.

vs.

Haji Umerbhai Haji Ahmed ..... Respondent and Plaintiff.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Haji Umerbhai Haji Ahmed the Receiver, appointed by a Judge's order dated the 10th February, 1925, and pursuant to the said Judge's order on behalf of and at the risk of the Appellants and Defendants in the above Appeal and Suit sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 27th day of March 1925, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premisee.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit end ground rent tenure situate, lying and being at Khara Tank Road, or Pakhmodia Street, in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 218 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Boralt Nuzmuddin Jeewakhan, on or towards the West by the property of Adamjee Peerbhoy, on or towards the South by the Khara Tank Road on or towards the North by the property of Borah Babooji Noorbhoy and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 332-634 and New No. 7618, Old Survey No. 1213 and New Survey No. 4506 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 7981, Street Nos. 84, 86, and 88.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs, Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the Receiver at their office, Gresham Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 20521.

SALE ON SUNDAY THE 22ND MARCH 1925 AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD, DUBASH ESTATE, OPP. SIR PHIROZSHAW MEHTA'S BUNGALOW.

Auction Sale of Very Valuable and Handsome Made-to-order Household Furniture by the Best known makers, Rich Jacobean Automatic Dining Table and Chairs to match full sized Sideboard Dinner waggons, specially made Leather Lined Chesterfield Suites, Tapestry Lined Drawing Room Suites, One Sweet Toned English Piano by Godfrey, Attractive Silver, Glass, Crockery and Plated-ware by Mappin and Webb, Reid and Barton, Walker and Hall and others, Brass and Chinaware, English Dinner Service, Etc., Etc.

Under instructions from Mr. Chas. J. J. Fox, I.E.S., Principal, Royal Institute of Science, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will on SUNDAY, the 22nd March 1925, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Dubash Estate, opp. Sir Pirozshaw Mehta's Bungalow, where the kit has been removed, the very valuable and handsome made to order furniture by the best known makers, rich Jacobean automatic bining table and chairs to match, full sized sideboard, dinner waggons, marble top pantry tables, English ice chest, attractive silver glass, crockery and platedware by Mappin and Webb Reed and Barton, Walker and Hall and others, one cutlery canteen for twelves people, specially made leather lined Chesterfield suites, tapestry, lined drawing room suites, China and silver show cases, one English piano by Godfrey, table ornaments and clocks, brass and Chinaware, large office table and lady's writing desks, best seasoned wood aymrahs, dresing tables, and chests, single and double iron and wooden bedsteads, clothe and gown presses, towel horses, English dinner service, meat safes, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and furniture is on view

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

188, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cooperage opposite the Bandstand "Pabani House" made to order season wood household furniture by Laxaras and Roberts, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, silver ware, sliding dining table, arms and without arm chairs, Jacobine furniture of the latest design, large mirror back sideboard and dinner wagons, rich, carpets, screens, purdahs, very rich artistic made mirror back, Cabinets Parian; Bronze marble and terra cotta figures, brass vases and ornaments, roll top writing table, office chairs, glass door book and silver show cases, reclining sofas, single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel doors almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, one sweet tone cottage piano, large double spring phonograph Perambulator, hat stands, large English ice box with refrigerator, tiled teapoys, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of C. E. Lynch Blosse, Esq., Dy. Commissioner of Police Bombay, proceeding to Europe.

BENNETT & CO.,

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

RED SEALS as packed in tins of : : : : :

"IMPERIAL SPECIALS"

cigarettes will be accepted by the Management of Madans Theatres in payment of admission at the rate of two annas per SEAL.

This concession will remain in force until 30th June, 1925.

ARCADIAN TOBACCO COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

DENTAL NOTICE.

COMPLETE SET OF TEETH (ten years guarantee) Rs. 60 only. Single tooth Rs. 3.

DR. BOWMON, Readymoney Building. Apollo Bunder, opposite Watson's Annexe.

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may secure efficient and honest representation in EUROPE. An experienced Indian gentleman conversant with European languages and customs is leaving India shortly on another lengthy tour. All correspondence strictly confidential. Address, M. Z. AKMAL Bandra, Bombay.

M914

BELGAUM BABY WEEK.

Commencing from 27th April ending on 4th May 1925.

Exhibits relating to BABIES' HEALTH, FOOD and CLOTHING are invited.

R. G. NAIK
R. S. HIREMATH

Hon. Secretaries,
National Baby Week, Belgaum.

THE LAKSHMI INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

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CHAIRMAN—L. LAJPAT RAI.

The most up-to-date and popular Life Office in India.

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CHIEF AGENTS:—

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KHADIA, AHMEDABAD.

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Professor PANDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S. (London). Scientific Astrologer and Palmist Secretary, British Institute of Mental Science (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works, delineates Palms, Questions answered. Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship etc., at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Re. 3. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Re. 1. Send time date month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address. Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.

M679

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 20.

Kosmo, Swinney, New York.
Assay, Colegram, Southampton.
Ameland, Roos, Rotterdam
Tottori Maru, Matsukara, Kobe.
Dongola, Cooper, Aden.

DEPARTURES.

March 21.

Varsova, Jones, Busreh.
City of Hongkong, Lee, Dunkirk.
City of Poona, Macintosh, Dunkirk.
Chindwara, Brisley, Karachi.
Delta, Sudell, Aden.

LOADING.

March 20.

Steamer Ameland for Antwerp, etc.
Steamer Jolarashmi for Antwerp, etc.
Steamer Tirreno for Antwerp, etc.
Steamer Dongola for London.
Steamer Varela for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Hymethus for Persian Gulf.

S S Kosmo:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer Kosmo, 3194 tons, Captain G Swinney, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Tottori Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tottori Maru, 5973 tons, Captain B Matsukara, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Dongola:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Dongola, 4729 tons, Captain Cooper, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with the outward mails of the 5th instant, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varsova, 1957 tons, Captain S J Watson, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Poona:—The City Line steamer City of Poona, 4766 tons, Captain D B Macintosh, will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S S City of Hongkong:—The City Line steamer City of Hongkong, 6127 tons, Captain A. Lee, will sail to-day from harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S S Delta:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Delta, 4739 tons, Captain F Sudell, will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at 1 p.m. for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS,

(Friday, March 20.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Delta, 4,739, Aden, 21/3, M M & Co
2 Devanha 4785, Hamburg, M M & Co.
2 Narkunda 9705 London, 28/3 M M & Co.
4 Chyebassa, 4022, N F, 23/3, M M and Co.
5 Carnia, 3590, Trieste, 21/3, L Triestino.
6 Elysia 4211 L'pool 23/3 Graham.
8 Clan Macbride, 3,009, M Coast, 25/3, J F and Co.
8 Pilsna, 4648, Trieste, 1/4, L Triestino.
9 Ct. Genoa, 3965, Antwerp, 9/4, K N and Co.
9 Celebes Maru, 4,262, Kobe, 27/3, O S Kaisha.
13 Walfsburg, 3848, Karachi N F L Edwards.
14 Weldenfels, 3,794, Bremen 22/3, L Edwards and Co.
17 Turkistan, 3,178, Mar. 28/3, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hartfield, 2882 N York, NF, F F Campbell & Co.
5 Alani, 2157, Jeddah, 25/3, T M and Co.
, Alipore 3241, Kobe, 22/3 M M & Co.
10 & 11 Hatkhola 4318 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Heijin Maru, 27/9, Osaka, 15/3, N Y K.
C & R Atna, 2873, Colombo, 24/3, Graham's Trading Co.
D & E Jalaputra, 3,113, K'chi 22/3, S S N Co
F Hakodate Maru, 3254, Kobe, 24/3 N Y Kaisha.
H Bankura, Buersh, (not fixed), M M & Co.
L/M Jalarashmi, 2681, N.F., N.F., beindia S N Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Naldera due about 27th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Razmak due about 3rd April, Agent P & O. S. N. Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 10th April, Agent O. S. N. Co.
Morea due about 17th April, Agent P & P & O S N Co.
Ranpura due about 24th April, Agents P & O. S. N. Co.
Mooltan due about 1st May, Agents P & O. S. N. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Dumana due about 23rd March, Agent B I S N Co.
Warfield due about 6th April, Agent M M & C.
Masula due about 20th April, Agent M M & Co.
Gazana due about 4th May, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 22nd March, Agent G T Co.
City of Lahore, due about 30th March, Agent K N Co.
Olympia due about 8th April, Agent G T Co.
City of London due about 12th April, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 26th April, Agent G T Co
Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.
City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 17th May Agent K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Hohenfels, due about 2nd April, Agent L Edward.
Stermfels due about 12th April, Agent L Edward.
Wardenfels due about 29th March, Agent L Edward Ltd.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Benares, due about 20th March, Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Schiedjh due about 28th March, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Meerkerk, due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co
Bovenkirk due about 18th April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th April, L. T. C.

FROM GENOA.

Capo di Monti due about 20th March, Agent M Italiana.
Gange due about 25th March, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Rydal Hall due about 31st March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Sutton Hall due about 18th April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Shanghai due about 7th April Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Algio due about 7th April, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Honolulu Maru, due about 30th March Agent O. S. Kaisha.
Nagano due about 29th March Agent N F Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Jeypore due about 26th March Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 5th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore due about 7th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 16th April, Agent P & C S N Co.
Sicilia due about 19th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 4th April, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 18th April, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

March 20.

S S Narkunda for London:—5 cwts ghillies, 36 cwts Indian chutney, N K Jussawala; 3 bales goat skins tanned, 1 bale deer skins tanned, J Rahimtoola; 21 cwts buffalo horn tips, L Tharia and Sons; 100 cwts deer horns, J Rahimtoola; 4000 cwts linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd; 40 bales wool, H S Md. Shoostry; 100 cwts cashew nuts, R Purshottam; 2 bales woollen numdas, 1 case cotton curtains, Wembly Supplies Co.

For Gibraltar:—2 bales cotton carpets, Pohoomal Bros; 2 bales cotton carpets, D Chellaram.

S S Jalarashmi for Dunkirk:—6500 tons manganese ore, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd.

S S Devanha for Hamburg:—500 cwts myrabollams, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd.

S S Amaland for Ghent:—220 bales cotton, A Durst; 440 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co.

For Barcelona:—110 bales cotton, Arjan Khimjee and Co; 130 bales cotton, S Hemraj and Co; 100 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co; 500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 605 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co/Ltd.

For Antwerp:—275 bales cotton, Arjan Khimji and Co; 150 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co; 50 bales hemp, H Govindji; 50 bales hemp, G Puransao; 175 bales hemp, M Talooram; 100 bales hemp, Rayenia Bros; 1650 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co Ltd.

S S City of Hongkong for Hull:—2000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

S S Wildenfels for Rotterdam:—50 bales cotton waste, 18 bales cotton fly, B Cursondas and Co; 165 bales cotton, Japan Cotton F Co Ltd.

For Antwerp:—165 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Hamburg:—300 cwts lactic casein, The Midland Dairy Farm; 1000 cwts gingelly seed oil cake, 110 bales groundnut oil cake, N V Veimahomed.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Oporto:—56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—935 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton, Arjan Khimji and Co; 385 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Venice:—55 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co; 220 bales cotton, Italindia Cotton Co Ltd; 770 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 210 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S City of Genoa for Ghent:—330 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 495 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Carnia for Trieste:—36 bales cow hides, H M Halim and Co; 2000 cwts rape seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Kabinga for Hull:—1998 cwts myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 2 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ltd; 25 bales wool, 15 bales goat hairs, A Shustri; 84 bales wool, D Kundanmall; 35 bales wool, Meyer Nissim; 100 bales wool, B Harbhum and Co; 33 bales wool, L Hassam; 50 bales hemp, G Puransao; 210 cwts myrabollams, 400 cwts dill seed, C Jivanlal and Co; 1425 cwts oil cake meal, R J Davar; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 1219 cwts myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros; 800 cwts myrabollams, W Latham and Co Ltd; 1000 cwts myrabollams, Mathradas Bros.

For Marseilles:—9 cwts salted sheep casings, Grindlay and Co Ltd; 105 cwts turmeric, E Virjee and Co; 700 cwts mustard seed, A Durst.

For Glasgow:—36 bales hemp, W Latham and Co Ltd.

S S Tirreno for Antwerp:—1500 tons manganese ore, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd; 148 bales hemp, Rayenia Bros; 105 bales cotton fly, 100 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co; 750 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd

For Hamburg:—85 bales cotton fly, C Peraj and Co.

S S Heijan Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Moji:—100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—145 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd.

For Yokohama:—300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—350 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 800 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Nagoya:—400 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Alipore for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—600 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Celebes Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sardinia for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—400 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Hakodate Maru for Kobe:—104 bales cotton, C Umersey and Co; 200 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1650 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 400 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Chif Mecanician Mailhol for Heiphong:—2500 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 1666 bales cotton, Langley and Co; 1100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

March 20.

S S Barbarigo, Agents Venice Steam N Co, From Venice:—17 cases spun waste silk, 15 cases cotton goods, 10 cases glass beads.

From Trieste:—17 cases glass beads, 16 bales paper, 1445 cases glass bangles.

From Port Said:—16 cases glass beads.

From Mussawa:—36 bags almonds, 5 cases petroleum.

From Fiume:—1482 bags sugar.

S S Varsova, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. From Busrah:—1 box 4 bundles Turkish liras (specie), 10 bundles specie, 1 bundle currency notes, 1248 baskets dates.

S S Gorjistan, Agents A Nemazee and Co. From Singapore:—2316 pieces planks, 184 bags betel nuts, 347 bags damar batu, 8193 bags sago flour.

S S Homayun, Agents Turner Morrison and Co. From Mauritius:—17269 bags sugar.

S S North Cornwall, Agents D E Sandeman. From Durban:—6976 tons coal.

S S Nethergate, Agents Killick Nixon and Co. From Durban:—6261 tons coal.

S S Trantonfels, Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd. From Hamburg:—375 casks lubricating oil, 60 casks white oil, 11 cases paraffine liquid, 32 cases 25 packages hurricane lanterns, 301 packages 54 cases hurricane lamps, 347 cases hollow glass, 25 cases slate pencils, 10 cases earthenware, 410 cases school slates, 32 cases enamel bowls, 700 cases beer, 119 cases iron ware, 37 cases incandescent mantles, 720 cases spirits, 25 cases enamel ware, 125 cases biscuits, 125 rolls wire netting, 48 crates, glass bottles, 50 drums creosote, 165 drums magnesium chloride, 200 drums sodium sulphide, 25 casks safety fuse, 200 casks sulphate of copper, 228 drums paint, 334 drums bleaching powder, 100 packages couper sheets, 70 D/bags carraway seed, 250 D/bags sulphate of potash, 150 bags bolts and nuts, 275 bundles yellow metal sheets, 100 bundles yellow metal circles, 50 kegs chloride of potash, 50 casks alum of potash lump, 108 reels 213 bales paper.

From Bremen:—712 crates 387 cases empty bottles, 71 cases rivets, 50 cases amorees, 20 cases aniline colour, 372 cases beer, 7 cases ivory, 61 cases padlocks, 100 coils wire, 125 bundles copper sheets, 98 bales paper, 630 pieces poles.

From Antwerp:—58 cases ink, 55 cases panel pins, 103 cases pharm. products, 176 cases tacks, 43 cases harmless drugs, 150 cases nails, 72 cases syrup, 92 cases washing blue, 80 cases champaigne, 100 cases aluminium circles, 30 cases wine, 130 cases cheese, 51 cases playing cards, 16 cases 157 crates tiles, 17 bales asbestos yarn, 25 bales waste blankets, 77 bales 17 cases paper, 16 cases art silk yarn, 550 cases vegetable products, 18 cases plate glass, 25 cases 35 drums beer, 46 drums 46 casks 147 kegs, 48 cans 519 cases dyes, 532 cases 16 barrels 40 cans 155 casks dying materials, 47 casks 30 kegs aniline salt, 95 kegs hydrosulphide of soda, 50 kegs chrome alum, 20 barrels acetic of soda, 105 bales strawboards, 23 drums zinc chloride, 1080 drums sodium sulphide, 52 coils wire, 171 coils copper wire, 100 packages rice starch, 310 bags 652 D/bags bolts and nuts, 1100 D/bags granulated sugar, 1492 casks China clay, 431 casks 69 barrels 392 cases aniline colours, 623 pieces zinc sheets, 47 pieces tees, 147 pieces pipes, 1050 pieces 362 bundles tubes, 120 bundles steel circles, 3500 bundles 427 pieces steel sheets, 2322 pieces 62 bundles steel plate cuttings, 58 bundles copper rods, 500 bundles iron, 14131 bundles hoops, 282 bundles 5445 pieces angles, 617 pieces steel plates, 2208 pieces joists, 31612 pieces 4376 bundles steel bars, 5071 bundles steel rods, 1818 cases window glass.

CROP REPORTS.

CALCUTTA March 19.

Bihar and Orissa, (week ending the 16th March).—Light to moderate rain fell in all the districts of the province except Patna, Champaran, Muzaffarpur Angua, Sambalpur and Manbhum. The standing crops are generally doing well. Pressing of sugarcane continues in some districts. Threshing or winter paddy is completed except in Orissa. Harvesting of rabi crops is in progress but some damage has been done to them by rain in parts of the Santal Paraganas and Palamau. Planting of sugarcane is going on. Preparation of land for sowing jute and bhadi crops is going on in Purnea. The price of common rice has risen in five districts, fallen in three and is stationary in the remainder. The average price of local common rice at headquarters excluding Angul is 7.17 seers a rupee against 7.23 seers last week and that of maize is 9.05 seers as against 8.75 seers. The supply of fodder and water is reported to be sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from nine districts. A tornado caused some deaths of men and cattle in Bhadrak sub-division of Balasore. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is reported to be good.—A. P.

INSTALL A

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Mars' Competition (Turkish)
Re. 1/- per tin of 50
Standard medium
Re. 1/- per tin of 100

To be had from all the Leading Tobacconists.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, March 19.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.758 inches.

Temperature of Air	82.3	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	73.9	,,
Dew Point	69.4	,,
Relative humidity of Air ..	66%	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	7.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	88.1	,,
Minimum do. do. ..	78.2	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,ENE,NW,NNW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	157	miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft.	Mar.	h. m.	ft.
Fri.	20	7 27	24 9	20	1 58	20 4
		20 45	27 2		13 46	17 0
Sat.	21	3 4	28 1	21	9 39	17 2
		15 39	26 1		21 11	19 1
Sun.	22	9 46	26 7	22	3 48	18 5
		22 22	28 6		15 42	16 0
M.	23	10 37	27 6	23	4 30	17 1
		23 3	29 0		16 30	16 3
Tu.	24	11 23	28 3	24	5 10	16 3
		23 42	29 0		17 13	16 3
W.	25	12 5	28 6	25	5 45	15 8
		.. ..			17 52	16 7
Th.	26	0 18	28 8	26	6 19	15 7
		12 47	28 5		18 27	17 2

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 20.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 670.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 725.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 710.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 117.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 112.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 153 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 207 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 280

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.77 7/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 92.40.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs 94.40
London—Rome Lirae 118.00.
London—Berlin Marks——

TONE OF EXCHANGE.—
The Exchange Market was steady.

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 20.
Bank's selling T T March 15/16.
Bank's buying T T March 31/32.
Bank's selling T T April 29/32.
Bank's buying T T April 31/32.
Bank's selling T T May 7/8.
Bank's buying T T May 29/32.
Bank's selling T T June 13/16
Bank's buying T T June 7/8
Bank's selling T T July 25/32
Bank's buying T T July 7/8

London, Mar. 19.
Tele. Transfers 1/5 31/32 steady.
Bar Gold £ 4/6/8 Steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 1/16 steady.

London, Mar. 19.
Rentes 3 per cent 47.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/16.
Bar Silver 2 Months hence 31 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Closed quietly steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4.
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th instant.
Exchange on Prague 161.12.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 20.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 1/4
Fcs Demand.	672
American Dollars	280
Hongkong Dollars	153 1/2
Shanghai	207 1/2
Japan	117 1/4
Singapore	158

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Mar. 19.

Stockholm	17.74
Christiania	31.00
Amsterdam	11.97
Switzerland	24.80

London, Mar. 19.
Exchange on London in Paris 91.85
—Do—in Germany 20.063m.
—Do—in Italy 117.77

New York, Mar. 19.
Demands 4.77.75

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Mar. 19.
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 7/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 percent £ 91 7/8 unchgd.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 101 3/4 + 1/8
Conversion Loan £ 78 3/16 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent 101 3/4 unchgd.
Indian 7 per cent £104 3/4 —1/4.
Consols 2½ per cent 57 1/4 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 5½ per cent 48 1/4 unchanged
Indian Stock 5½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 68 unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent 58 unchanged.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Mar. 19.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 5/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 11/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 18,1/4.

BULLION.

Bombay, March 20.
Sovereigns ready Rs. 13-11-6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/12/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/12/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/14/0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/15/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 72/5/6.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72/9/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72-7-0

London, Mar. 19.
Bar gold ready s. 86.8
Silver ready d. 32-1.
Silver forward d. 31-13.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. India bought to cover sales. America sold. Buyers satisfied.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 20.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs.67/4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/10
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 98/4
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 102/12
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 103/13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/9
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/10.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/0.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.

TONE OF MARKET—
The market was easy to-day.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 20.
3 months 4 3/4 per cent
6 months 5 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent

MONEY.
Call 6 3/4 per cent.
1 month 6 3/4 per cent.
3 months 6 3/4 per cent
6 months 6 per cent.

TONE OF MONEY MARKET—Firm.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

SHARES.

Bombay, March 20.
The Imperial Bank 1400, India Bank 73, Central Bank 23/12, Eastern 88.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 442/8, Apollo 17, Bombay Cotton 512/8, Bombay Dyeing 982/8, Century 491/4, Central India 555, Colaba Land 140, Crescent 243/12, Currim 470, Dwan 760, Edward Sassoon 143/12, E. D. Sassoon 1/6, Fazulbhoy 965, Globe 50, Gokak 116/4, Indian Bleaching 227/8, Indore Malwa 381/4, Kasturchand 140, Khatau 120, Kohinoor 1250, Laxmi Cotton 4900, Madhojee 375, Mathuradas 255, Maneckji Petit 2650, Meyer Sassoon 120, New Great 396/4, Pabanoy 346/4, Pearls 570, Phoenix 527/8, Premier 82/8, Simplex 212/8, Standard 1550, Swan 1140, Swadeshi 635, Tata Mill 150, Vishnu Cotton 1800.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 470, Alcock 195, B. Burma 336/4, B. Burma N. I. 80, Bt. Burma Pet 4/15, Bombay Tramway 104/6, Bundi Cement 10, Katni Ordinary 52/8, Do deferred 150, New India Insurance 14/8, Shivrajpur 58/8, Tata Iron Ordinary 19, Do. Deferred 61/14, Tata Hydro 1006/4, Tata Power Ordinary 395, Do. Preferred 510n, Scindia Steam 6/14.

SHARES.

London, Mar. 19.

Hongkong Bank	£ 139
Chartered Bank	£ 21 1/2
National Bank	£ 47½
P. and O. Bank	£ 6 3/8

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 20

Apollo Mill	17	Morarji Gooculdas	2800
Elphinstone	33-12	Madras United	575
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	11	Laxmi Cotton	4375
Alliance Cotton	80	Vishnoo Cotton	1825
Indian Dy.& Blg	227-8	Western India	560
Indian Mfg.	950	Wadia Woollen Mill	7-8
E. D. Sassoon	1-6	Sassoon Silk	557-8
Indian Woln Mill	17	Sassoon Cotton	45
Currimbhoy Mill	470	Sholapur	10500
Kilachand	6-4	Standard Mill	1500
Koorla Mill	160	Hindoostan Mill	1000
Kastoorchand	145	Hydersbad	2440
Khandesh Mill	2250	Tata Power Elec.	392-8
Khatau Mill	117-8	Punjab Cement	2-4
Gold Mohur	32	Bombay Flour	liq.
Jamshed Mill	122-8	Union Flour	32-8
Jivraj Baloo	600	Oriental Life	375
Tata Mill prof.	200	Empire	420
David		New India	14-4
Dawn Mill	695	Jupiter Ins.	6-2
New City ex-Divi	275	Great India	10
Planet	30	Scindia Steam	6-7/8
Premier	85	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Presidency	70	Port Canning	647-8
Bradbury Mills	475	B'bay Telephone	29
Bombay Indstl	26	„ Uganda	57
Birla	17	„ Burma New	80
Machavji	180	Br. Burma Petrol	4-15/16
Madhavrao Scin	55	Tata Oil	14
Maneckji Petit	2650		

GOLD.

Bombay, March 20.

Ready:—21-12-6

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Vaida.				
Chaitra	21-14-0		21-13-9	21-13-9
Vasak	21-15-3		21-15-0	21-15-0

Teji Mandi.
Chaitr. 0—3—0
Visak. 0—5—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER

Bombay, March 20.

Ready:—72-5-0

	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Vaida.				
Chaitra	72-8-0	72-10-0		72-9-0
Visak	72-7-0	72-8-0		72-8-0

Teji Mandi.
Chaitr 0—14—0
Visak. 1—8—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 20.

After the recent advance Reuter reported to-day 11 to 16 points higher in New York futures. Early the market eased on Southern selling but later improved on short covering. Liverpool has been reported 11 to 13 points lower. The market declined on long liquidation.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 19th instant as under:—

"No rain in the West, showers in the East. Should ginnings cause decline would rather buy."

In sympathy with lower advices reported from Home, the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 482 1/2 i.e. a rupee lower than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses and prominent Shroffs were buyers and the prices gradually improved to Rs. 485 1/2, the market closed at Rs. 484 1/2 on scattered selling.

At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 484 1/2 and going upto Rs. 485 1/4 on buying by offices and closed at Rs. 484 1/2 at 6 p.m.

Fully good M. G. Broach July/August opened at Rs. 494 and improving to Rs. 495 closed at Rs. 494 on selling by Brokers and Commission Houses. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 480 1/2 and advanced to Rs. 482 1/2 on Shroffs buying and closed at Rs. 482 at 4 p.m. Fully good M. G. Bengal March, May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 436 Rs. 437 and Rs. 441 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet but steady yesterday and the demand for nice Broach and Oomra cotton was moderate, about 5,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

To-day 1,300 bales Oomra and 1,200 bales Bengal were tendered. The total tenders up-to-date are 1,800 bales Oomra and 4,500 Bales Bengal.

The Marwari Bazar and the Shares markets are closed to-morrow on account of Parsee Holiday and we will not issue our report.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, March 20.

Fully Good Broach	April-May	484 1/2
„ „ „	July-Aug.	494 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	March	434
„ „	May	435
„ „	July	438
Fine Oomra	March	480 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 20.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine,	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	460	450	435	425
M. G. Oomra No. 3	491	481	469	..
M. G. Broach	516	509	499	489
M. G. Khandesh	479	469	457	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 20.

Fully Good Broach	April-May	484
„ „ „	July/August	493
Fully Good Bengal	March	435
„ „ „	May	436
„ „ „	July	438
Fine Oomra/	March	481
Good Southerns	May/June	499

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON REPORT.

New York, Mar. 19.

Futures at New York—		
May	25.49	—11
July	25.71	—16
October	25.19	—16
January	25.02	—16

Liverpool, Mar. 19.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.

Liverpool—		
March	13.77	—13
May	13.81	—12
July	13.85	—12
October	13.52	—11

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 19.

Future Delivery Prices.—		
March	13.91	+1
May	13.98	+5
June	13.95	+3
July	14.01	+4
October	13.66	+3
Egyptians—		
May	35.80	—30
July	34.65	—30

London 18th Athens 31250, Cuban Sugar 14/6 March value.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 19.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C.

Liverpool:—		
March	13.77	—13
April	13.73	—12
May	13.81	—12
June	13.80	—12
July	13.85	—12
August	13.72	—12
September	13.62	—10
October	13.52	—11
November	13.41	—10
December	13.39	—10
January	13.34	—11
February	13.29	—12
March	13.25	—12

Tone:—Barely steady.

COTTON

Liverpool, Mar. 19.

Total Day's Sales:—	Bales.
At Liverpool	7,000
On Spec. & for Exp.	300
Of East Indian	nil.
Mid. Americans Spot:—	
Universal Standard fair demand	14.20
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis	38.45

New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time):—

May	25.52
July	25.77
October	25.27
New York Noon Call:—	
May	25.42
July	25.67
New Orleans 10 a.m.:—	
March	25.52
May	25.74

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 19.

Scinde Good	11.05
Scinde Fully Good	11.45
Scinde Fine	11.85
Bengal Good	11.15
Bengal Fully Good	11.55
Bengal Fine	11.95
Oomra Good	11.70
Oomra Fully Good	12.10
Oomra Fine	12.50
Broach Good	11.90
Broach Fully Good	12.30
Broach Fine	12.70

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 19.

Cotton:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 19000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 6000
Day's Exports to Continent 13000

Futures at New York—		
May	25.49	—11
July	25.71	—16
October	25.19	—16
January	25.02	—16
Spot Cotton at New York	25.60	+5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	25.40	—20
Futures at New Orleans—		
May	25.41	—17
July	25.65	—18

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)) 21.
Demand Bills 4.77.75
Silver Foreign Mined 68.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 19.

March	37.30	—.5
April	36.35	—.15
May	35.95	—.15
June	35.05	—.15
July	34.15	—.20
August	32.75	—.20
September	31.25	—.15
October	29.25	—.15
November	26.90	unchgd.
December	25.80	unchgd.
January	25.25	unchgd.
February	25.00	unchgd.
March	25.00	unchgd.

WHEAT.

London, Mar. 19.
Barletta Russo 64 lbs. M/A sellers 64/-.
Rozario Santa Fe 64 lbs. M/A sellers 64/6
Tone—Firm and easier—quiet trade.
Australian M/A value 61/6
Choice White Karachi F/M paid Buyers 61/6.
Soft Red Karachi F/M Buyers 60/9
Tone—Firm and dearer—quiet trade.
Club No. 2 Calcutta A/M sellers 63/-.

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 19.
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags A/M Done £ 23.
Tone—Slightly easier, claims rather steadier.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
March/April sellers 46 5/8
May/August sellers 46/9

London, Mar. 19.
Linseed La Plata Argentine M/A paid £ 20 7/8 Buyers 21.
Tone—Opened easier—weakened—closed shade firmer.
Cottonseed Bombay M/A sellers, Inactive £ 9 3/4.
Castorseed Bombay M/A sellers, Easier £ 23/-.
Rapeseed Toria M/A sellers £ 20 3/4.

London, Mar. 19.
The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:
Total Bullion £ 128,600,000 No change.
Public Deposits £ 13,800,000 Increase £ 100,000
Other Deposits £ 108,500,000 Decrease £ 2,000,000
Government Securities £ 39,900,000 decrease £ 200,000.
Other Securities £ 76,300,000 Decrease £ 1,900,000
Notes and Gold £ 24,300,000 Increase 100,000
The Bank Reserve is 19.8 per cent of the Liabilities.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Mar. 19.
Fine White Java C and F Calcutta:—
June/July sellers 17/9
July/September sellers 17/6
October/December sellers 17/4 1/2
Fine White Java C and F Bombay:—
October/December sellers 17/-.
Fine White Java C and F Karachi—
October/December sellers 17/7 3/4.
Tone—Dull and active.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 20.

Further to our last, there has not been any marked development of either easier or higher feelings. Ready prices have on the whole evidence on ease of 4 to 5 annas per cwt. in the last week-end levels with scattered purchase enquiries. Daily clearance including local requirements averages about 3,700 bags a day as against 4,000 bags per day during the preceding week. Our Forward Market ruled more or less steady during the first half of the week whereas during the latter half of th week, it has seen easier feelings in Java New Crop, Beet and Mauritius forward prices.

Total stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals of about 16,000 bags of Beet Sugar per S. S. Carnia and Pilsna are estimated at 1,00,000 bags of Mauritius Sugar 2,000 bags of Java Sugar and 25,000 bags of Beet Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/3 per cwt.
Shipment March Sh. 19/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June/July Sh. 17/11 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment July/Sept Sh. 17/5 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment October/December Sh. 17/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Feb/March Sh. 19/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/4 per cwt.
Shipment Feb/March Sh. 18/1 per cwt. F.B.H.

Bombay, March 20.

The demand for ready Sugars was rather small during the week and prices have been reduced by 3 to 4 annas per cwt. all round. There was good enquiry for forward positions during the latter part of last week and prices were advanced 3d. to 4d. on stronger advices from London and Java and good business was done in White Java June shipment at 18/2s. to 18/6s. and August/December at 17/6s. to 17/9s. per cwt. Free Bombay Harbour. Since last two days the tone is rather easier and by the forced sales by one Speculative Firm prices have declined 3d. although there are buyers at 2d. higher if other importers can sell.

Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet but steady markets with small business doing. London, America and Java ruled steady with small fluctuations and fair business.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—
T M O Rs. 18/4 eq. 20s. F. B. Harbour stocks 80,00 bags.
T M O March 19/10s. F. B. Harbour stocks 80,00 bags.
T M O June 18/3s. F B Harbour stocks 80,00 bags.
T M O August/December 17/4s. F B Harbour stocks 80,00 bags.
B R B Rs. 18/4 eq. 19/6s. F B Harbour Stocks 15,000 bags.
B R B March 19/4s. F B. Harbour stocks 15,000 bags.
Mauritius Rs. 18/1 eq. 19s. F. B. Harbour stocks 150,000 bags.
Arrivals:—Sundry steamers with 12,000 bags Beet Sugar.

METAL REPORT.

London, Mar. 19.

Tin Block	£ 244.

London, Mar. 19.

English best Selected Copper	£ 66 1/4
Standard Copper G M B	£ 62 5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 82.
Yellow Metal	7 11/16
Hard Spelter	30 1/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 1/4.

BRASS.

Bombay, March 20.

		Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English		3-4	60	0	0
Do		1	60	0	0
Do		1 1-4	60	0	0
Do		1 1-2	60	0	0
Do		1 3-4	60	0	0
Do		2	60	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, March 20.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper German	3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	66	8	0
Copper American	1 1-2	67	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	69	0	0
Copper	2	69	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		39	4	0
Pat Klai		66	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1		57	8	0
„ „ 1-1-4 to 1-1-2, 1-3-4 to 2		57	8	0
German Copper 1-1-2		66	8	0
„ „ to 1-3-4 to 2		68	0	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1,		66	4	0
„ „ 1-1-4		67	0	0

RUBBER.

London, Mar. 19.
Para Up River Fine, Soft A/M 17½
Plantation Firt Latex Crepe, Soft March 19,7/8.
Tone—Firmer, Fair business.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Mar. 19.
Cardiff to Bombay 13 to 13/6.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 20.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 19th March, 1925.

Cotton	18985 Bales
Wheat	3549 Cwts.
Linseed	20348 „
Rape, etc.	3950 „
Gingellyseed	883 „
Poppyseed	178 „
Groundnuts	2368 „
Castorseed	5159 „
Rice	65408 „
Myrabollams	4[illegible] „
Cottonseed	10622 „
Mowrasced	Nil „
Gram	1791 „
Juwar	2512 „
Masur	Nil „
Barley	188 „
Bajri	1843 „
Coal	2287 Tons.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, March 20.

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 3 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance	442½	442½	
Bombay Cotton	512½	512½	
Bombay Dyeing	965-972½-963½	972½-962½-975-982½	
Century	488½-490-486½	487½-490-486½-488½ 492½	
Nagpur	533½-535-532½	533½-535	
Colaba ex-divi.	142½	142½-140	
Crescent	245	242½-245	
Indore	382½-381½	380-382½-381½	
Kohinoor	1250	1250	
New Great ex-divi.	395-392½	393½-396½	
Pearl	571½-567½	571½-567½-570	
Phoenix	527½	527½	
Bharucha	107½	107½	
Simplex	211½-213½	210-212½	
Swan	1162½	1140	
Swadeshi	625-620	625-635	
Pabni	346½	346½	
Fazal	962½-960	956½-967½-965	
Mathuradas	255	255	
Tata Mill	140	150	
Globe	50	50	
Mysore	122½	122½	
Madhavji	373½-372½	370-375	
Finlay	800	800	
Gokak	117½	116½	
Edward Sassoon	143½	143½	
Meyer Sassoon	120	120	
Tata Hydro Ord.	1015-1005	997½-1007½-1005	
Bombay Burma Old	337½	336½	
Bombay Elec. Tram	103½	104½	
Bombay Steamer Ordy	85	85	
Bundi Cement	10	10	
Central E. Mining	32½	32½	
Indian Cement	45	45	
Tata Steel Ordy.	20-19	19	
Tata Steel Defd.	64½-61¼	65-60-61½	

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 20.

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	..	..
„ Fine M.G.	445/450	..
„ F.G.M.G.	425	..
Sindh Punjab Fine M.G.	445/450	..
„ F.G.M.G.	425	..
Punjab Americans M.G.	500/20	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	450/60	485/90
Nagpur	450/60	480/85
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	445	475
Pulgaon „ „	455/50	475/80
Dhamangaon „ „	440/5	470/75
Amraoti „ „	435/45	470/75
Khamgaon-Akola „ „	440/45	470/75
Mulkapur „ „	415/20	455/65
Khandesh „ „	410/20	455/60
„ F.G.M.G.	..	..
Broach Fine M.G.	..	515 March
„ Fully Good „	..	500/5 +25
Muthia Fine „	..	.. +15/17
„ F.G.M.G.	435/30	..
Dharwar S.G.	..	..
Coompta M.G.	535/40	..
Westerns „	475/95	..
„ H.G.	..	..
Miraj M.G.	520/25	..
Cambodia „	545/60	..

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchant's Association.)

Bombay, March 20.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	1	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	0	9
Elphinstone and Century	1	0	9
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	5	6
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	3
Textile per lb.	1	6	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
Maneckji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	4	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	5	9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth 8 Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	0
Edward Mohur per lb.	1	4	0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	9
Salita:—			
Century per lb.	1	4	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	4	9
Textile per lb.	1	4	9
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	9
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	9
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	5	14	0
Phoenix per piece	5	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	14	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	4	0
Pearl Pebaney per piece	6	4	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	5	0
Bombay United per piece	7	2	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	7	12	9
E. D. Rachael per piece	8	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	M	4	6
Hindustani	11	8	0

BOMBAY MARKETS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

TRADE AND FINANCE,

WEEKLY REVIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MONEY.

The one in the money market during the week was steady. The trade demand was well maintained owing to heavy requirements for the financing of the rice and cotton crops. This was, however, partly offset by the realisation of funds in payment for upcountry purchases of bullion. The quotation for call money is 61 1/2 per cent. for 1 to 3 months period about 6 1/2 to 6 3/4 per cent and for 4 to 6 months 6 per cent.

The statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank of India as at March 13th shows a decrease of Rs. 133.40 lakhs in the cash balance which now stands at Rs. 13,29,20,000 the percentage being 13.47 as compared with 14.91 of the previous week. The trade demand shows considerable increase, the total being Rs. 184.80 lakhs. Government deposits show an increase of Rs. 171.69 lakhs probably due to revenue payments, while other deposits have declined by Rs. 121.40 lakhs. The bank rate is unchanged at 7 per cent.

The gilt-edged market presented a firm tone during the week, with a fair amount of business passing. This condition of the market has been produced in part by the general belief that the rate for money will become easier during the next month. It may be that a further contributory cause is the conjecture that the new loan to be issued by the Government of India will not be a 5 per cent tax free one. 3 1/2 per cent Paper is quoted Rs. 67—4—0. 5 per cent Loans, 1933, and 1945-55, are quoted at Rs. 97/4 and Rs. 98/4. 5 1/2 per cent Bonds 1925 and 1928 changed hands at Rs. 102/12 and Rs. 103/13. 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 and 1927 were put through at Rs. 100/9 and Rs. 100/13, 1930 and 32 at Rs. 102/8 and Rs. 103/10. 6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 107.

The Finance Bill having passed the Assembly, the chief task remaining is to clear away the wreckage of the battle between the Assembly and the Government. Present indications are that H. E. the Viceroy will not certify the salt tax at Re. 1/4 but that legislative action will be relied upon to undo the work of the Assembly in reducing the tax to Re. 1 per maund. If he is not possible to do this, some of the Provinces will undoubtedly have to do without the promised remissions of their contributions to the Central Government. Bombay, in particular, would have to forfeit the partial relief afforded by Government's proposal to reduce her contribution by Rs. 22 lakhs. The decision of the legislature is awaited with interest.

The Currency figures as on the 15th March 1925 show a decrease of Rs. 34.39 lakhs in the total number of notes in circulation which now stands at Rs. 183.17 crores. Silver coins have decreased by Rs. 82.02 lakhs and silver bullion under coinage by Rs. 6.50 lakhs while gold bullion remains unchanged. The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 53.54.

EXCHANGE.

Business in the exchange market throughout the week has been on the whole dull, with a steady tone prevailing, chiefly for forward delivery. Export bills have been in better supply, while demand for bullion import is negligible. The quotation for ready, March and April is 1-5 15/16, for May 1-5 7/8 for June 1-5 27/32 and July 1-5 13/16. Only small variations were recorded in the dollar sterling cross rate. Opening at Dols. 4.78 1/2 it improved slightly to the dollar Dols. 4.78 7/8 but later declined to Dols. 4.77 7/8.

French francs closed at 92.40, Belgian francs at 94.40 and the Italian lira at 118.

Sharp fluctuation in the Japan/London rate reflected the feverish speculative activity in this currency at various centres. The rate moved sharply from 1-8 1/8 to 1-9 1/16 and closed at 1-9 1/32. The jump in the rate is to be attributed to heavy speculative trading in the New York and Shanghai markets, rather than to any fundamental economic factors, since the balance of trade was still against Japan in January and February to the extent of some 199 millions of yen. A gradual improvement in the value of the yen is only naturally to be expected, as it is one of the cheapest of the gold currency systems, but there is no sound basis for any sudden rise above the level of the past few months.

Rs. 1 crore were offered at the sale of Council Bills but there were no applicants. Rs. 1 crore will be offered for sale next week by the Secretary of State.

GOLD.

The market in gold was easy during the early part of the week, there being a sharp decline owing to pressure of heavy stock. The greater part was carried forward to the next month, the budlas difference being as high as three annas per tola, which works out to a baiss of 9 per cent interest per annum. Later in the week there was a rally, rates steadying, due to bear covering. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 86s. 8d. and 86s. 4d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21/13/6 and Rs. 21/10/9 for ready, Rs. 21/14/9 and Rs. 21/10/9 for 1st settlement and As. 22 and Rs. 21/12/9 for 2nd settlement. Sovereigns are quoted at Rs. 13/11/6 for ready and Rs. 13/13/0 for forward. The daily offtake averages about 50,000 tolas and the stock is estimated at about 25 lakhs tolas excluding the arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £456,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £14,14,000. Imports during the week totalled Rs. 1,56,09,265. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £ 67,000.

The facts enumerated above illustrate the abnormal condition of the gold market in India. Import statistics show that during 1923, gold to the value of Rs. 37.75 crores was imported into this country, at figure exceeded in 1924 when gold worth Rs. 43.51 crores was received. In December 1924 imports were Rs. 4.72 crores, in January 1925 Rs. 7.50 crores and in February 1925 Rs. 9.36 crores. The total for these three months is Rs. 21.60 crores which amounts to over 49 per cent of 1924 imports, and over 57 per cent of the 1923 imports. Taking the two months of 1925 only, when imports aggregated Rs. 16.87 crores, this total represents an amount equivalent to nearly 39 per cent of the quantity of gold imported in 1924. It is not surprising that the mofussil demand has not sufficed to absorb these heavy accumulations of the metal, and that oppressive stocks are now held in Bombay.

SILVER.

The silver market opened steady, but during the course of the week bulls unloaded their March holdings, with the result that the premium for March delivery which was two annas per 100 tolas disappeared and

(Continued in Col. 6.)

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW

FREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a slight advance in New York and a small decline in Liverpool as compared with last week. Early the market advanced on good spot demand. In the middle of the week the market eased on local selling on private reports of rain in Texas, but again improved on some short covering.

In comparison with the activities of past several weeks, the American markets have ruled somewhat on an easier side since our last report. The depression has been due to the prevailing slump in stock and grain markets with rather pessimistic trade outlook, and these factors were aided by rumours on Tuesday last concerning rains having fallen in Texas. News recently to hand confirm that the said rainfall was only of a partial and insufficient character, and that the drought still continues. In the meantime, February consumption for the American mills indicates 550,000 bales as against a total of 508,000 bales same time last year.

Rumours received in connection with some relief to the drought in Texas created a certain amount of short selling by the more enterprising operators, but with reports that the rain which had fallen was quite scanty and unimportant, this selling was checked with the result that the usual steadiness again presented itself. Weather conditions now are taking a serious view of the position, and the continuance of drought without any substantial alleviation is a distinct source of anxiety. The firmness and steadiness that has maintained values for so long has actually been due to the trade demand or in other sense, to the easy manner in which the large supply of cotton is being consumed, and not to any speculative operations. Should, however, the market come definitely under the influence of poor crop accounts it looks to us as if speculation will then be directed towards the next crop, and that outside operators will be much more inclined to purchase October or January.

Trade accounts from Manchester show a somewhat quieter state of affairs, and this, may apparently be due to the fact that customers abroad are hoping far lower values. There is not the slightest doubt that there is still an underlying enquiry. The turnover in American spot cotton has been on a moderate scale but the basis remains generally steady.

On the whole although the market is in a sound and healthy position, the impending danger is that we may now be confronted with the news of general rains, so that the situation calls for extreme caution, and on this account commitments when entered into should only be of the most conservative nature

As regards the situation of the local market, prices have more or less ruled in sympathy with the movement on the other side. Europe has continued to supply the chief support but the demand from that quarter was checked by the advance in prices, whilst Japan has been only a moderate buyers.

The demand for ready cotton has been on similar lines as last week and buyers show little or no interest The near future is very obscure and much will depend upon developments in America, but taking conditions as they are to-day present prices look to us high.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	Last week.	This week.
New York May	25.40	25.49+9
New York July	25.68	25.71+3
New York October	25.07	25.19+12
Liverpool March	13.87	13.77—10
Liverpool May	13.95	13.81—14
Liverpool July	13.96	13.85—11
Liverpool October	13.67	13.52—15

LCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May opened on the 13th inst. at Rs. 477½ and declined to Rs. 476 on Shroffs selling, but again recovered to Rs. 477½ on buying by Japanese and Commission Houses. On the 14th inst. the market opened at Rs. 476½ and advanced to Rs. 482½ on Bazar operators and Commission Houses buying. On the 16th inst. the Bazar opened steady at Rs. 486½ owing to an advance in New York futures and further improved to Rs. 489 on buying by Shroffs and Commission Houses. On selling by Bazar operators the values eased to Rs. 486½. On the 17th inst. the market opened at Rs. 479½ easier in accordance with a sharp decline in New York futures and going down by a rupee improved to Rs. 482 on buying by Commission Houses and Bazar operators. On jobbers selling the prices receded to Rs. 479½. On the 18th inst. the market opened at Rs. 482 3/4 steady owing to a recovery in American futures, and declined to Rs. 480½ on Shroffs selling, but again recovered to Rs. 482½ on Commission and Japanese Houses buying. In response to a small advance in New York futures on the 19th inst. the market opened steady at Rs. 484½ and improved to Rs. 486 on buying by Commission Houses and after sharp fluctuations closed on the same day at Rs. 483½. Whilst Broach July/August opened at Rs. 488 on the 13th inst. and gradually advanced to Rs. 500 on Commission Houses and Shroffs buying. Around this level Bazar operators were sellers and the market gave way to Rs. 490½ but again recovered to Rs. 496½ on general buying and closed at Rs. 494 on the 19th inst.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 468 on the 13th inst. and gradually went up to Rs. 484½ on buying by Shroffs and Commission Houses. From this level the market gave way to Rs. 476 on selling by brokers and Shroffs, but again recovered to Rs. 482½ on Bazar operators buying and closed at Rs. 480 on the 19th instant. F. G. Bengal March opened on the 13th inst. at Rs. 428 and closed on the 19th inst. at Rs. 433 the highest being Rs. 440 and the lowest Rs. 428. Bengal may opened at Rs. 427 and closed at Rs. 435 the highest being Rs. 441 and the lowest Rs. 427. Whilst July opened at Rs. 434 and closed at Rs. 439 the highest being Rs. 445 and the lowest Rs. 433.

PIECE-GOOD.

A slightly better feeling has been noticeable in the Cloth Market during the past week The retail demand in White Goods has been somewhat better but the wholesale enquiry has been absent Rupee rates of most of the standard cloth shave remained. steady, and hardly any change can be recorded. In Grey Shirtings of Manchester make, the 44 inches by 38 yards styles similar to Japanese Finished goods have been in better request at Rs. 12/8. Rs. 13 and Rs 13/8 per piece, but sellers are losing heavily. Red End 39 inches Grey Shirtings have been selling in small quantities Grey Drills have not attracted much attention. Grey Jaconets have not been much in demand, but prices have remained steady. White Shirtings have hardly shown any change. In White Mulls and Nainsooks the retail demand has helped the sellers to maintain the prices at the present level Coloured goods and Fancies have been in increased demand for the "Ramjan." Had it not been for the scarcity of money, better inquiries would have been forthcoming from the consuming districts, as the stocks there need replenishment.

The Manchester Market has been firm in sympathy with the high prices of the raw material. Fresh business has been very difficult to negotiate, and several offers of the merchants have had to be turned down. The competition of Japanese goods has been seriously engaging the attention of Lancashire Manufacturers, who are said to be experimenting with low grade Indian Cotton to see whether cloth is procurable at a price enabling them to compete with similar material from the Japanese Mills. It is now realised that what millions of people in India want is cheaper cloths, and as the standard and quality of English cotton goods is superior, the Lancashire Spinners have come to the conclusion that a section of the Lancashire Mills have to provide cloths which the East can afford to buy. Suggestions have also been appearing in the newspapers that a Committee of Inquiry should be set up to ascertain the causes of the continued depression in the Lancashire Cotton Industry and to find the best means of bringing relief. The Shipping Merchants' Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce have reported that foreign competition in the Cotton trade is more serious than ever it was before; that Indian Mills have increased in number and capacity; and that Japanese and Italian competition in India is improving. In this connection it has already been noted that the high rate of exchange has given an advantage to the imports from Lancashire of fully 5 per cent. over the Indian production, as with 11 per cent. duty on foreign imports and 3½ per cent. excise duty on local goods the difference is 7½ per cent. but the protection afforded by the exchange at the rate of 1s. 6d. comes to 12½ per cent, leaving 5 per cent. in favour of Lancashire imports. As the Japanese exchange is favourable to the extent of 12½ per cent. in relation to sterling, the advantage to Japanese Imports is greater to that extent and at presen comes to about 17½ per cent. over the Indian production. Besides this the Mills in India are at a further disadvantage by way of 2½ per cent. duty levied on Stores and Machinery.

Local Mill Cloths have been steady, with a fair wholesale demand from Delhi, Cawnpore, Marwar, Punjab and Karachi, and other places, excepting Malabar which has been rather quiet. The demand has centred on Grey Shirtings worth Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 1-6 per lb. Rupee rates have been well maintained and clearances have been satisfactory. Some further sales have been made in small quantities by the Bombay Dyeing Mills on the basis of Rs. 1/5 for 38 inches Calendered Shirtings. The quantity of cotton goods calendered in Indian Mills in the month of December 1924 was 24 million lbs. as compared with 25 million lbs. in the previous month and 19 million lbs in the corresponding month of the preceding year. In the nine months April to December 1924, the total quantity calendered was 202 million lbs. as against 177 million lbs. in the same months of the preceding year, an increase of 14 per cent.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Fari No. 200039	37½/38		12	10	0
„ 100,000	45	„	15	8	0
„ No. 33,000	45	„	14	0	0
„ No. 2800	37	„	11	4	0
„ No. 4545	38×38		12	0	0
„ No. 15000	44×38		12	8	0
„ No. 16000		„	13	0	0
„ No. 17000		„	13	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	39	„	12	6	0
„ No. 2750	45	„	15	6	0
„ Yellow Horse	43×39				
„ No. 2310	44×38	1-2			
Dewhursts BBB	38×38	1-2	20	0	0
„ BB	38×38	1-2	17	8	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38×38	1-2	16	0	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39×37	1/2/38	12	6	0
„ No. 4462	41	„	12	8	0
Lyon's Shunker	39	„	12	8	0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38		18	8	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragor.	29×40	Net	21	12	0
Ralli's Musjid No.	425,26×40		15	4	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45×22		7	12	0
„ No. 18	40×22		7	2	0
„ No. 158	40×22		6	10	0
„ No. 636	44×22		7	2	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No.1500	32×42		24	2	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	36×40		28	8	0
Ralli's No. 9889	33×40		18	12	0
Forbes K. B. 100	33×40				

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41×19		7	12	0
„ No. 60	46×19		8	8	0
„ No. 600	51×19		9	4	0
„ No. 6000	56×19		10	12	0
„ No. 88	58×20		8	4	0
„ No. 1270	27×18		3	12	0
„ No. 166	39×20		8	2	0
„ No. 818	39×20		8	4	0
„ No. 1440	36×20		5	10	0
„ No. 5352	42×20	Net			
„ No. 2755	42×20	Net			
„ No. 1703	52×20	Net	14	8	0
„ No. 224	44×20		7	4	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18		3	12	0
„ No. 119	37×18		4	12	0
„ No. 229	42×18		5	4	0
„ No. 339	47×18		5	12	0
„ 1K-4K38",43"48"53×18		Avg.	5	14	0
„ No. 95	58×20		8	4	0
„ No. 66999	40×18		5	8	0
„ No. 86999	40×18		6	0	0
„ No. 775	40×18		6	0	0
„ No. 875	45×18		6	8	0
„ No. 975	50×18		7	0	0
„ No. 615	50×18		7	0	0
Graham's Balloon	58×20		8	4	0
Greaves' No. 5060	27×18				
Flemings No. 8080	26×18		3	5	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070-9090	27×18		4	9	0
„ No. 61-81	„		4	4	0
„ No. 1850	„		3	11	0
„ No. 1900	„		3	13	0
„ No. 2600	„		3	15	0
„ No. 21021	„		4	1	0
„ No. 39620 T. B.	38×22		6	12	0
Graham's Nos. 88-8888	28×18		5	8	0
„ No. 95950-97970 Saraswati	38×18		9	8	0
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34×18		6	2	0
„ No. 50000	„		6	10	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360			7	2	0
Lyon's No.4545-5656 6767	26×18		4	4	0
Greaves, No. 30000-50000	„				
„ No. 8000 T. B.	38×22				
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510 5520	26×18		4	4	0
S. W. and Co's. Nos. 5800—5820 "Motor Car"			4	3	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Greay nd four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS—

No. 666 Shirtings	38×38	Net	12	0	0
„ AAA 17 lbs.	36×40	„			
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×40	„	18	8	0
„ 5151 „	44×38	„	16	4	0
„ 4141 „	44×38	„	12	10	0
„ 5544 „	44×38	„	13	6	0
„ 3800 „	44×38	„	20	12	0
"C." Sheetings	30×36½	Ex. Bond	10	6	0
"9" Dragons	30×36	Ex. Bond	10	8	0
"Elephant" Drills	29×40	„	18	12	0
"Duck" Drills	26×40	„	16	4	0

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, March 19.

Since our last report, there is no material change in the position of the Yarn Market on the whole, but as the expected improvement in demand has not materialised as yet, the force of speculative buying is checked, and the bulk of transactions has considerably reduced. As a matter of fact, although cotton has kept very steady all throughout, this week reports small sales in Yarns, and it is estimated that about Two thousand bales in Indian Yarns have only been done, and in other Yarns as well, business reported is small. On the whole the tone is rather quiet, and in the absence of good demand the position is rather uncertain

English Yarns.—There is no change, and prices remain steady.

Japanese Yarns.—As a result of the rise in Exchange, the Importing Houses are quoting about Rs. 15 per bale higher than before. This has naturally induced dealers to raise their limits to some extent, and if Exchange does not take a turn, prices may further tend to increase and give some relief to our dealers. We however are not inclined towards very high prices in these days, as such a course checks demand which in turn brings down prices. At any rate, much will depend upon the course of Exchange which is as usual an uncertain factor.

Indian Yarns.—The Mills have kept their rates steady at last week's level and business offering is much smaller. After a rush reaction was natural, and this should in no way disappoint us. As Cotton keeps on fairly steady, prices have no chance for any material decline in the near future, and this might bring in the improvement in demand from consuming districts. China and other markets are quiet, and no sales are reported.

The general tone is dull at the moment, but it is not unencouraging and improvement in demand is slowly expected in due course.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 20.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0	13	6
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0	15	6
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	13	6
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	13	3
David	No. 10 1/2	0	13	0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	12	3
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	12	6
Sattars	No. 10 1/4	0	12	6
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	11	3
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0	11	0
Japan	No. 40—1	1	6	0
„	No. 42—2	1	8	0
„	No. 20	1	1	0
„	No. 32	1	5	3

MILL STORES.

Bombay, March 20.

Cotton Healds and Reeds as anticipated in our previous columns have shown weaker tendency, in view of reduction in custom duty. Importers have been eager to cash their stocks even at cut prices. Bandings and Ropes, etc., are also very dull. Card Cans Fibre are quoted at Rs. 2/12/0 per each. Dobby Harness and Buffers ruled easy in view of large arrivals. Bobbins have had no robust inquiry. Ring and Conical pirns are practically quiet. Woollen goods evinced little interest.

The quotations are:—
Healds 15/40s Rs. 1/6/6
Reeds Re. 0/2/8
Roller Cloth 16oz Ken Rs. 8/4/0
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1/5/6
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2/0/0
Ropes Rs. 1/14/6
Card cans steel Rs. 2/8/0
Sizing flannel-twill-62 Rs. 4/2/0
Slubbing tubes Jap. Rs. 23/8/0
Roving tubes Jap. Rs. 21/8/0
Pirns Conical-5" Rs. 7/8/0
Pirns Universal Rs. 7/0/0
Ring Rabbeth-5"-Enamel Rs. 7/8/0
Dobby Harness Rs. 20/0/0
Card cans Fibre Rs. 2/12/0
Sizing flannel-72" Rs. 4/12/0

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, March 20.

The chemicals market kept quiet. Demand is very small, and prices have shown downward tendency as there is general absence of demand. Bleaching and Chlorate of Potash are the only chemicals which witnessed some animation owing to sudden scarcity. Farina, Maize Starch, Caustic-soda, Sodium Sulphide, Acetic Acid, Oxalic Acid and Hylrosulphi le Soda kept steady with no further interesting features.

The quotations are:—
Epsom salt Rs. 4/4/0
Antimony salt Re. 0/7/6
Acetate lead-white Rs. 37/0/0
Bleaching Powder Rs. 19/0/0
Potassium Chlorate Re. 0/6/0
Caustic soda Rs. 20/0/0
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 3/8/0
Aniline salt Re. 0/9/6
Glauber salt Rs. 4/8/0
Acetate lead Brown Rs. 34/0/0
Bichromate potash Rs. 36/9/0
Hydrosulphide soda Re. 0/12/0
Zinc Chloride Rs. 21/0/0
Farine Rs. 17/0/0
Oxalic acid Rs. 26/0/0

A NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

A LOCAL INVENTION.

Messrs. Motor Emporium, Ltd., of Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay, have placed on the market a new and effective fire-extinguisher, locally invented, which is likely to become popular not only with motorists but the general public as well. The extinguisher, which is in the form of a powder, is enclosed in a handy metal case which can be either carried in the tool-box of a motor car or hung on the wall of the house as one likes. The extinguisher can be used to put down any sort of fire. For convenience sake it has been made in two sizes, the larger tin costing Rs. 4/8 and the smaller one fifteen annas only. The invention can be heartily recommended to all motorists and others who wish to provide themselves with a safeguard against accidental fires.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fortnight ended 15th March 1925:—

Liabilities.—Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000.

Capital Paid up 1,68,00,000; Reserve Fund 1,00,00,000; Deposits, debts due to Banks, Agents, and Bills payable, etc. 16,95,35,000; Sundries including Branch Adjustments 2,56,42,000; Total 22,19,77,000.

Assets.—Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities 4,92,70,000; Loans on Government and other authorised securities 3,83,80,000; Bills Discounted 1,42,23,000; Bank Premises 51,72,000; Sundries including Branch Adjustments 2,58,56,000; Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc. 8,90,76,000; Total 22,19,77,000.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the Statement of Affairs as on the 13th March 1925—

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital		11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up		5,62 50 000
Reserve		4,67 50 000
Public Deposits		22,15 92 000
Other Deposits		67,43 20 000
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra		8,00 00 000
Sundries		1,03 05 000
Rupees		1,08,92 17 000

ASSETS.

Government Securities		14,75 83 000
Other authorized securities under the Act		1,22 10 000
Loans		21,87 43 000
Cash Credits		35,24 61 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased		18,56 23 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased		35 90 000
Dead Stock		2,75 82 00
Sundries		50 96 000
Balances with other Banks		34 09 000
		95,62 97 000
Cash		13,29 20 000
Rupees		1,08,92 17 000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£	1,151,900
Advances in London	„	1,112,800
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	„	227,400

Percentage 13,47
Bank Rate 7%

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD. WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, March 20.

Description	Spot 19-3-25.	Prices. 12-3-25.
Bengals F. G.	433	435
S/Punjab F. G.	433	435
Broach F. G.	497	498
Oomras Fine	479	480
Muttia F.	..	..
Khandesh F.	467	468
Southerns G.	..	..
	Futures.	
Hedge Contracts	19-3-25.	12-3-25.
Bengals March	432	433
„ May.	433	433
„ July	435	..
Broach, April/May	482	483
„ July/Aug.	493	493
Oomra F. March	479	470
Oomra F. G. May/June.	497	500
Southerns G.	..	..

Receipts for the week ending 19th March, 1925 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924-25.	Bales. 1923-24.
Bengals	17931	10238
Oomras	66488	32675
Dholleras	7402	2180
Broach	34232	30400
Southerns	5617	9762
Persians	314	524
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	..	20
East Africans.	406	758
Other sorts.	2	..
Total	132392	87257

Exports for the week ending 19th March 1925.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	2070
Continent	28057
China	9023
Japan	71629
Coast Ports	75
Total	110854
Afloat in harbour—Europe	16500
China, Japan & Coast Ports.	64522
Total	81022

Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 19th March 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
2250920	2475948	2432499	2160879	1570452

Exports from 1st September 1924 to 19th March 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
United Kingdom. 25477	108238	81737	356158	328749
Continent 314632	615976	418328		
China	105304	95832	201626	172857	122442
Japan	977603	901851	955947	850392	435210
Coast Ports	19424x	38581	26568	17223	9010
Totl	1442440	1760478	1684206	1396630	895411

x Including 7180 bales for U. S. of America.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1924 to 19th March 1925 .. 8,698 Bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 19th March 1925 .. .. 7,65,159 Bales.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

Messrs. A. Norden and Co., in their report dated February 11th, write as follows:

Fluctuations since our last have been without special significance and although, towards the week-end, there was evidence of a reactionary tendency—traceable to the sharp break in wheat and to the failure of bullish weather and statistical reports to stimulate outside interest—the liquidation of disappointed longs had but small effect.

The apparent stabilization of prices around present levels may be largely accounted for by the belief that the recent advance has discounted all bullish features and that supplies will suffice not only for requirements of the current season, but also for a substantial carry-over. The present situation does not in our opinion justify adherence to this view.

Reports from the dry goods trade, although by no means uniformly favorable, point to a gradual and remunerative expansion of business. Domestic mills have been "calling" cotton more freely and spindle activity is increasing. The report on January consumption, which will be issued by the Census Bureau within the next few days, is now thought likely to compare favorably with that of the same month last year when 576,000 bales were consumed. Notwithstanding the decision of the American cotton section of Lancashire spinners to cutail opperating time by 4 1/4 hours weekly, spot cotton continues to be in good demand and the outlook for Manchester trade is said to be distinctly promising.

Southern spot advices are increasingly bullish. To date, the volume of exports exceeds that for the same period in 1923-24 by 40 per cent., indicating a total for the season, should this percentage of increase continue, of more than 8,000,000 bales. The principal argument used in support of the theory that exports may be expected to show a considerable falling off in the near future is that stocks of American cotton in and afloat for European ports are already 750,000 bales more than at this time last year and that the economic condition of the Continent, particularly in view of the necessity for heavy purchases of grains are not such as to permit further imports except on a moderate scale. Time alone will prove the truth or otherwise of this theory, but the healthy tone of the Liverpool and Continental markets, the cheapness of American cotton relative to all other growths and reports of Japanese mill activity and depleted stocks all point to a continued rapid absorption of available supplies.

Exporters are reported to have heavy commitments to fill throughout the balance of the season and, alarmed by the increasing scarcity of desirable cotton are apparently endeavoring to secure their requirements now in preference to running the risk of a much higher basis later on. Spot sales last week in the ten principal markets amounted to 153,000 bales as compared with 62,000 bales for the corresponding week in 1924. The bullish effect of these figures has, however, been largely offset by the undoing of an equivalent amount of long hedges in the futures markets.

Despite the increasing disposition to regard the continuance of drouth conditions in Taxas a likely to have serious consequences, it is realised that there is still time to permit of a radical improvement in the outlook. Numerous reports as to the acreage that is to be planted to cotton are in circulation, but it is far too early for them to be given serious consideration.

We feel that, barring a prolonged period of favourable weather, prices will gradually work higher and we continue to advise adherence to the constructive side of the market.

MESSRS. NORDEN'S WIRE.

Messrs. Ratilal & Co. Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Bombay have received the following.

Telegraphic information from their friends Messrs. A. Nordon & Co. of New York:—"Should ginnings cause decline rather buy."

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

20 P. C. DIVIDEND.

At the approaching annual meeting of shareholders of the Bank the Directors will propose a dividend for half year of 20 per cent. per annum equivalent to £1-5-0 per share making 20 per cent. for the year free of Income Tax, placing £50,000 to Reserve Fund, £20,000 to House Property, £40,000 to Officers' Pension Fund and carrying forward £224,980.

(Continued from column 1.)

March is now quoted at a discount of about 5 annas per 100 tolas. Shanghai advices were weaker and China banks have sold both in London and Bombay. The tone of the market continues easy but depends largely on advices from Shanghai and the continuation of sales by America both in London and Bombay. In Shanghai the decline varied from 3s. 0-11/16d. to 3s. 0-9/16d. improved to 3s. 1d. and closed at 3s. 0-11/16d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 32 1/16d. and 31 15/16d. for ready and 31 13/16d. and 31 11/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 72/10/0 and Rs. 72/1/0 for ready Rs. 72/15/0 and 72/1/0 for 1st settlement and Rs. 72/12/0 and 72/5/0 for 2nd settlement. The daily off-take averages about 280 bars, this being the settlement week, and the stock is estimated at about 4,000 bars, excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about 42,30,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £ 2,57,000. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 1428 bars and Rs. 1,69,441 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £5,000.

SHARES.

The stock Exchange was open throughout the week under report. Shares after opening steady showed a general decline and closed weak the decline being most marked in cotton mill shares. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 1902/8-943/12-982/8; Century Rs. 492/8-475-491/4; Central India Rl 535-530-533/12-213/12; Fazulbhoy Rs. 976/4-946/4-966; Kohinoor Rs. 1250; New Great Rs. 411/4-386/4-396/4; Spearts Rs. 573/12-561/4-570; Simplex Rs. 218/12-206/4-212 8 and Swadeshi Rs. 620-615-635.

The miscellaneous market was dull with limited business passing. Tata Ords. are quoted at Rs. 19 with Deferreds at Rs. 61/14. Bombay Tramways are quoted at Rs. 104/6 and Tata Hydros at Rs. 1006/4. Cement shares are unchanged. There was little or no improvement in railway shares, the rates remaining practically the same as quoted last week.

Bank shares are steady, Eastern Bank shares being in demand. Imperial bank shares are quoted at Rs. 1400 with contributories at Rs. 356/4. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 73 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 23/12.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Banks closed: Jamshedi Naoroz (Parsi Holiday).

The s. s. "Delta" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Instituto Luso Indiano vs. B. B. and C. I. Rly., 4-15 p.m.; Lusitanians "A" vs. Customs, 5-30 p.m., Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Indian National Industrial Art Exhibition, "Congress House," Girgaum Back Road, 10 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Khoja Girls' Orphanage opening ceremony, Samuel Street, 10-30 a.m., Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

Prize Distribution of American Mission High School and Marathi School, the Hon. Sir Norman C. Macleod, presiding, Byculla, 5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, March 23.

Standing Committee, Special Meeting, 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	16 45	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	16 15
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp.	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Passenger	23 40	8 30

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

COLLACO—Joseph Edmund, the dearly beloved and eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Collaco, aged 11 years. Funeral will leave his parent's residence, Cavel, at 5 p.m. today. Relatives and friends will kindly accept this as the only intimation.

REQUIEM HIGH MASS.

There will be a requiem high mass at 7-30 a.m.) on Monday, 23rd inst. seventh day at St. Andrew's Church, Bandra, for the soul of the late Andrew Philip Gonsalves of Chief Engineer's Office, G. I. P. Rly., only brother of Mr. Manuel Gonsalves, Telegraph Master, Government Telegraph, residing at 53, Warodia, Bandra. Friends and relatives please take this only information.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s. s. "Hakodate Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday, the 23rd instant.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 22nd instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Akita Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 19th instant, and is due to arrive here on Monday afternoon, the 23rd idem.

S. S. "Nagano Maru" left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 18th instant, and is due to arrive here on or about the 29th idem.

CITY MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 19th March to 6 a.m. of 20th March, 1925:—

Small-pox 6 attacks and 5 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague 3 attacks and 3 deaths; Influenza nil. Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 99. Total mortality this day last year was 120.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ 58TH ANNIVERSARY.

There will be a 'Hari-Kirtan' by Mr. D. G. Vaidya in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Saturday).

SHRI LAD YUVAK MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the above Mandal, Dr. D. P. Thakore will deliver a public lecture on "Personal Book-keeping" to-day (Saturday) in Ladwadi (near C. P. Tank) at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

CONCERT AT Y. M. C. A.

A Concert will be given in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, at 9 p.m. to-day (Saturday) by the Concert Party of s. s. "Narkunda" by permission of Commander H. G. Evans.

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

Mr. Leui S. Jacobs will have a chat with the members of the Institution on "Symbolism of the Bible" at 8 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Saturday) in the Hall of the Society.

A LANTERN LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal of the Social Service League, Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe will deliver a Magic Lantern lecture in Marathi at 7 p.m. (S. T.) in the Damoder Hall at Parbhavdi, to-day (Saturday) on "Ramayana." Ladies are requested to attend.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL AND ART EXHIBITION.

To-day (Saturday) and to-morrow (Sunday), on account of the holidays, the Exhibition will be kept open from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. There will be daily Indian musical concerts by well-known musicians, and variety entertainments.

ART SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A condolence meeting of the members of the Society will be held in the Society's Hall at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-morrow (Sunday), to express regret at the sad and untimely death of late Mr. D. Ram Rao.

ARYA SAMAJ OFFICE.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (B. T.), when Shriman Swami Omkar Sachidanandji will deliver a lecture on "Satya-Dharma."

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. S. R. Naik on "Mosquitoes" to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Palanji Ratanji's Chawl at Connaught Road.

SHREE JAIN BAL MITRA MANDAL.

The annual gathering of Shree Jain Bal Mitra Mandal will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Bombay Mangrol Jain Sabha at Pydhoni, when Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai A. Shah to preside.

A CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, a public gathering of Parsi children will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.), when several Parsi children between the years of five and twelve will take part in various games and plays. Mrs. Bapsy Sabavala will preside and under the patronage of Lady Petit and Mrs. J. K. Mehta prizes and sweets will be distributed. All the Parsi children are cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE.

Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission will conduct a public class on Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna at Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, at 9 a.m. (S. T.) to-morrow (Sunday), and a public discourse on "Narada Bhakta Sutras at Students' Brotherhood, Bombay, at 5-30 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday).

Swami Viswananda will conduct a public discourse on the Gita at "Kirtikar's Wadi, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, at 9 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday). The Gita class at Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi, will be conducted by the Swami at 6 p.m. to-day (Saturday).

G. I. P. RAILWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Mr. A. Geddis, the member representing the Millowners' Association, Bombay, on the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, having been granted leave of absence from 31st March, 1925, Mr. F. F. Stileman has been appointed during his absence.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

A preliminary meeting for the formation of a branch of the Central Co-operative Institute at Dadar will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Dadar English School premises, Lady Jamshetji Road, Dadar. Members of all the local Co-operative Societies and all persons interested in the co-operative movement are cordially invited to attend.

PARSI CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

A meeting of Parsi Justices of the Peace for the Town of Bombay for the purpose of selecting a Delegate for the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay in the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Institution Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on Tuesday (the 24th instant) at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

LADIES' MEETING.

A ladies' meeting will be held in the "Congress House", Girgaum Back Road, under the presidency of Mrs. Naidu, on Thursday next (the 26th instant) at 3-30 p.m., when Mahatmaji will address the gathering.

A FUND TO HELP JAIN BUSINESSMEN.

On Wednesday at the time of the religious lecture of the great Jain Saint Kamal Vijaya Sooreshwar at Surat a fund was opened to help those Jains who as businessmen required any help and a sum of about Rs. 50,000 was subscribed immediately, which included Rs. 25,000 from Seth Sakalchand Khoosalchand Zaveri.

SWETAMBER JAIN CONVENTION.

Seth Kastoorbhai Lalbhai Dalpatbhai, a member of the Assembly, is likely to be elected President of the Swetamber Jain Convention to be held in Bombay.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

Under the auspices of the Grant Medical College Debating Society, an extempore elocution competition for the Natrajan Cup was held on Thursday afternoon at the Anatomy Hall of the College. Captain Bhatia, the Dean of the College, presided and distributed the prizes. Professors Dr. Nadgir, Dr. Khanolkar and Dr. Dalal acted as Judges. The Natrajan Cup and the first prize was awarded to Mr. M. A. Dubash, the second prize to Mr. B. J. Parulkar, the third prize to Mr. S. B. Vahidy and the lady's prize to Miss Shireen Mehta. With a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. B. J. Parulkar, Secretary, Debating Society, to the President and the Judges, the function came to a close.

A PURSE FOUND IN TRAM CAR.

A correspondent writes:—"On Thursday evening, the 19th instant, while going out of a tram car on the Flora Fountain/Opera House service at about 6 p.m. I saw a money purse lying on one of the front benches. I pointed out the purse to the conductor of the car and accompanied him to the Starter's Office where, when the purse was opened a sum of Rs. 7-8 in cash, a gold hook and two metal dyes were found. The starter assured me that the purse would be sent to the Head Office of the Tramway Company, whence the owner may identify and obtain delivery."

LABOURERS ON DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS.

On behalf of the labourers on Development Chawls, Mr. Jhabvala writes to say that:—

While a good deal of surprising mismanagement is being brought to light by energetic public men in connection with the Development Department, I am sorry very few interest themselves in the matter of conditions of labourers on the Cement Chawls. The Development Department having given away their contracts to private individuals the latter are free to deal with private labourers any way they like. Consequence is that these poor workers having no organisations among them cannot make their voice heard. Some of the contractors are reported to discharge their men even without payment after making them to work for some time.

Some two hundred men and women have been thus not only thrown out of employment and discharged without payment of their due wages, but also beaten out of their homes with their wives and children. This is the second time that a glaring instance has been brought out. It is scandalous that such frequent eruptions should take place in which large numbers of poor helpless men are made to suffer, when a big department like the Development Department with its army a well-paid officer is in our midst. It is of great importance that the Department should personally interest themselves in the welfare of the labourers who are made to work sometimes by their masters without payment whatsoever.

SIR RAGUNATH SABNIS.

POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT.

An "At Home" was given on Friday evening at the Esplanade House of Sir Dorab Tata to Sir Raghunath Sabnis, the Dewan of Kolhapore, by some prominent citizens of Bombay, in honour of his being knighted. It was a brilliant function, and a large number of prominent ladies and gentlemen attended the entertainment. The guest of the evening was duly introduced to those present. Sir Raghunath was garlanded by his host. Among those present might be mentioned Sir Dorab and Lady Tata, Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoolah, Mr. C. N. Curtejji, Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Mr. B. N. Saklatwalla, Mr. Dadubhai Desai, Mr. A. N. Surve, Mr. P. Joseph and many of the members of the Legislative Councils besides others, including well-known citizens.

The guests spent most of their time in viewing the magnificent pieces of art, both in painting and in sculpture arranged in the Palace, and many had a real treat as they went down to listen to the band which was playing continuously. Both Sir Dorab and Lady Tata paid every attention to the convenience and the delight of the guests. There was among the ladies an elegant selection of drapery; they were all dressed well for the occasion. Lady Tata was dressed in a costume of alternating colour and gold, quaint Indian in its conception and manner. Refreshments had been served under the supervision of the Taj. One division served to vegetarians and the other the non-vegetarians. The delicacies served for the Hindus had been seasoned in Cocogem and Mr. Govindji was responsible for the arrangements in the Hindu section. Altogether a real success.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.

THE WORLD'S ENTERTAINERS.

The World's Entertainers are now entering upon their second and last week at the Excelsior Theatre, with changes of programme to-day and on Wednesday next. To-day there is to be given a new revue, "Pedigrees", in which new comic songs, sketches and dances will be the features. "Jokes and Jingles" another revue, is crammed with novelties, and Magini, the violin wizard, is heard in new selections, while Miss Jennie Vernon, the popular chorus singer, is introducing new songs. Victor Prince has become quite a favourite with Bombay audiences—he is still making them happy with his funny doings and his comic songs and sayings—and the sisters Hare sing and dance with success. Jimmy Hargreaves, the character comedian, is introducing new numbers and tabloid comedies. The season finishes next Friday.

At the Excelsior Theatre this (Saturday) morning, on Sunday morning and after dinner, and from Monday until Friday inclusive at 6-30, there will be shown the film which has been shown at the Empire and Empress—"Scaramouche." This is a film of the French Revolution, one which is well worth seeing by those who have not yet had the opportunity. It is a ten-part film, but one in which the interest is well sustained.

JOHN BARRYMORE AT THE PATHE.

It must be admitted that Pathe Cinema are keeping their promise to put up first class programmes. Following the record run of "Safety Last" comes "Beau Brummel" with John Barrymore in the title part. This film is the first of the "Screen Classics" series which the famous firm of Warner Bros. have produced and if the remainder are up to the same standard there are some wonderful pictures to come. "Beau Brummel" is probably the most delightful film seen for many years. The character is that of the fascinating dandy who in the days of George IV ruled the entire Court and the King himself by his creation of fashions and impudent wit. But like all men who build position on bubbles he fell and finished his days in a poor house in a small French town. The story is one with which every student of English history is familiar and Warner Bros. have turned it into a picture of outstanding merit. John Barrymore, of course, is wonderful. His interpretation of his part is not only a delightful entertainment it is an education. Barrymore already has a great reputation and to-day is the talk of London. As Beau Brummel he has wide scope for his abilities and he certainly makes the most of it. Every movement, every action and expression, is that of an actor who has studied his character and given the strictest attention to every little detail. His impudent familiarity towards George IV, then Prince of Wales, his resourcefulness, wit, many love affairs at Court and finally his sudden downfall and final death in a French poor house are all exhibitions of brilliant and polished acting. A great rendering of a great part.

GLOBE.

"Fame and Fortune" is the headline attraction of the programme which opens to-day at the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road. The story of the play hinges around two towns, one of which is composed of men who have been driven out of their homes because they objected to the tyranny of a corrupt sheriff. The people of the town are only waiting for a leader to wreak their vengeance. Tom Mix is the one who is capable of righting their wrongs, and he has an added incentive when the girl he loves is stolen by the sheriff. There are also two reels of comedy.

WEST-END.

The management of the West-End Cinema present to-night and this week a very hilarious comedy drama "Oh! Doctor" (6 parts), featuring the well-known and popular stars Reginald Denny and Mary Astor. It is a funny comedy of a young man who has been brought up from his childhood between medicine bottles and thermometer, but who, for the sake of pleasing his young pretty bright eyed nurse, frequently risks his life in very brave and dangerous adventures. The comic situations increase owing to the fact that three crazy men have advanced him a large sum in the hope that he would live for three years. It is a Universal-Jewel drama and it is Reginald Denny's funniest picture.

WELLINGTON.

Excitement and thrills, suspense and conflict are simply crowded into "The Spoilers", Jesse D. Hampton's production of Rex Beach's famous novel of Alaska, which will be shown at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) to-night and this week. "The Spoilers" was written by Beach from actual observation of the turmoil that followed in the Yukon when crooks jumped the claims of the miners and looted them of their gold for months until justice was restored. His novel is an authentic record of the historic gold rush to the Yukon and in transferring it to the screen Director Lambert Hillyer has lost none of the atmosphere of the recklessly dangerous life among those courageous fortune seekers.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

CALCUTTA, March 20.

In the Share Market jutes continued steady with a fair turnover by bazar dealers in the speculative stocks. Enquiry was restricted for the hundred rupee shares, but the undertone was healthy. In coals sellers were in evidence in most instances and buyers were difficult to find. In teas a moderate business only took place at generally easier rates. In miscellaneous no fresh features were registered in this section with the exception of a renewed enquiry for Anglo-Orientals, sellers being scarce even at an advance. Government securities maintained their levels. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent. Government Paper 67/5, 5½ per cent War Bonds 1928 103/14, 6 per cent Bonds 1926 100/11, 6 per cent Bonds 1927 101/4, 6 per cent Bonds 1930 102/11.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 22/12, Imperial Bank fully paid 1389.

Railways:—Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light Railway 70.

Cottons:—Bengal Luxmi Cotton 117.

Jutes:—Alliance 611/8, Anglo India 432/8, Auckland 307, Belvedere 573, Clive 48, Dalhousie 470, Fort William 435/8, Howrah 46/14, Hukumchand pref 75, ord 9/10, India 255/8, Kankinarrah 486/8, Kamarhatty 608/8, Lansdowne 367, National 33/4, New Central 607, Presidency 8/4, Reliance 64/14, Standard 494/8, Waverley 7/5.

Coals:—Bokaro and Ramghur 21/8, Equitable 12, Raneegunge 44, Sudamidih 1/6, Union 16.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone Corporation ord 5/10, British India Corporation ord 5, Burma Finance and Mining 4, Indian Glace Kids 1/6, Titaghur Paper 3/2, Midnapore Zemindary 106.

Tea Companies:—Batelli 6, Betjan 30/8, East India 22/8, Hasimara pref 96/8, Huldibari 35, Namburnadi ord 11, Pussimbing ord 15/8, pref 86/8, Rutema 20, Tirrihannah 23/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and fifteenth-sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and thirty-one-thirty-second pence.—A. P.

ILLICIT ARMS.

FOUND WITH AFGHAN STUDENT.

ACCUSED AWARDED DETERRENT PUNISHMENT.

Startling disclosures were made of how arms and amunition were attempted to be smuggled into India by an Afghan Youth Mr. Mahomed Aslam, in the Court of Mr. H. P. H. Dastur Third Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Shirazee, C.I.D. Inspector, who prosecuted Mr. Aslam stated that the accused was a Government of Afghan Scholar who was sent to Germany for the study of engineering. He returned to Bombay on March 3rd, by S. S. "Aquilegia" a Lloyd Triestino Steamer. When his luggage was searched on board the Steamer, a revolver was found in one of his suit cases. The Preventive Officer Mr. Moore took Mr. Aslam to the Assistant Collector of Customs to whom the accused pleaded ignorance of Customs regulations. The Assistant Collector of Customs considering that it was a case of negligence fined him Rs. 5 and allowed him to go leaving his luggage with the customs authorities, and on his undertaking to come to the Customs Office the next day. On the next day the accused protested against the examination of two of his trunks on the ground that they belonged to the Afghan Legation at Berlin. A correspondence passed between the Customs authorities and the Afghan Consul, Bombay, after which eventually the boxes were opened by the Customs officials. The boxes were found to contain eleven revolvers and a quantity of cartridges. The Bombay Government was communicated with and the police were instructed to prosecute the accused. The accused who was all the while taking refuge in the Afghan Consulate was arrested outside the Consulate premises on the 12th instant and released on bail.

Mr. Moore, the Preventive Officer then corroborated the allegations made by Mr. Shirazee.

ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. A. Raisman, Assistant Collector of Customs deposed that the accused was brought to him by the Preventive Officer Mr. Moore, as he was found in possession of a revolver. The accused seemed not to understand English, and so witness questioned him in German, why he did not not mention the revolver in the baggage declaration form. The accused pleaded ignorance of the Customs regulations. The witness finally asked accused to come and see him the next day in the witness' office. The next day when the accused came to the office he was accompanied by Mr. Mir Hasan Shaukat, Secretary to the Afghan Consul in Bombay. After they had explained matters, the witness finally decided to treat the case as one of carelessness and negligence, and to let go the accused on the payment of a small penalty. The accused was therefore, asked to pay Rs. 5 for the possession of the revolver in the vest pocket of one of his coat's in a suit case and the revolver was forfeited under the Sea Customs Act, on the accused's complying with the Customs regulations with regard to the remainder of his luggage. Mr. Mir Hasan Shaukat protested against this suggestion on the ground that the boxes entrusted to the student by the Afghan Legation at Berlin might contain diplomatic papers. The Customs authorities told him that examination of the boxes was necessary, but allowed the Secretary to go and see the Afghan Consul and find out whether the Consul had any knowledge of the accused and whether the accused was entrusted with any diplomatic mission of the Afghan Government. The Secretary returned with a letter to the Collector of Customs from the Afghan Consul Mr. Mahomed Akbar.

AFGHAN CONSUL'S LETTER.

Mr. Raisman read the letter which ran as follows:—

"With reference to my Secretary's call at your office this morning regarding Mr. Mahomed Aslam, an Afghan student who arrived yesterday ex-s.s. "Quilega". I have the honour to state that Mr. Mahomed Aslam says that the too cabin trunks in question were given to him by the Afghan Legation at Berlin, with instructions to take them to Kabul and it is just possible that there may be some diplomatic papers in them along with other things. As the Afghan Consul in Bombay has not received any letter to this effect as yet therefore in such circumstances it would be advisable to seal those cases by the Customs as well as the Afghan Consulate seals so that they cross the frontier under both the Customs and the Consulate seals to reach Kabul.

An early reply would oblige.

Continuing Mr. Raisman said the officers then proceeded with the examination of the luggage. When they came to the witness and told him that the accused objected their examining two of the trunks on the ground that they were the property of the Afghan Legation at Berlin. The witness however told the accused that he (witness) must examine the boxes under any circumstances. So the Collector of Customs was asked to write a letter to the Afghan Consul and in the meanwhile the boxes were sealed with Customs seals.

COLLECTOR'S LETTER TO CONSUL.

The letter from the Collector of Customs to the Afghan Consul ran as follows:—

"I have the honour to refer to your letter of to-day's date regarding Mr. Mahomed Aslam and to inform you that the passenger on landing was found to have concealed in his baggage a revolver which he had not declared to the Customs authorities. The Assistant Collector treated him very leniently by imposing a penalty of Rs. 5 only, but considered it neccessary to examine the remainder of his baggage. It was not till then that the passenger asserted that the two unexamined cabin trunks were given to him by the Afghan Legation at Berlin. He has no documents whatsoever to prove this bona fides and I see from your letter that you also have no information whatsoever about him. It is therefore essential for me in as much as he has already committed an offence, to examine the remainder of his baggage. This will be done to-morrow morning (5 March). I understand that the padlock was put on one of the trunks to-day and that the key is with your Secretary. Kindly instruct the Secretary to bring or send the key to the Custom House to-morrow morning together with the passenger's keys. If the keys are not produced it will be my duty to open the trunks as best as I can.

CONSUL'S REPLY.

To this letter the Afghan Consul sent a reply with his Secretary which was received by the witness on the morning of March 5th. The Afghan Consul in his letter wrote.

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated March 4th re. Mr. Mahomed Aslam and to inform you that I have asked Mr. Aslam if he tried to conceal the revolver from the Customs authorities when he was asked to show the same and if he had not told the officers that those two trunks were given to him by the Afghan Legation at Berlin. Mr. Aslam says that he never tried to conceal the revolver and had told the gentleman who wrote that yellow form for him to write in that "two trunks—Afghan Consulate." He further says that had anyone tried to open and examine those cases he would not have let him do so. In any case, if we do not believe Mahomed Aslam we cannot disbelieve him also. In the case it is essential to wait till we get necessary evidence to prove against or in favour of him. I have already written to the Afghan Foreign Office, Kabul, and also to the Afghan Legation, Berlin, for necessary information. If without waiting for necessary evidence you issue orders for opening of the said trunks and perchance they come out to be the Legation's property it would not be according to the rules. Therefore I request you not to take immediate steps in the matter. Hoping to receive an early reply."

This reply said Mr. Raisman was brought to the Collector of Customs by Mr. Mir Hassan Shaukat, the Secretary to the Afghan Consul. The Collector of Customs decided to open the boxes and informed Mr. Shaukat that he would be allowed to be present when the boxes would be opened. Mr. Shaukat, however, refused to do so. The accused was also not present. When the boxes were opened eleven revolvers were found in the trunks scattered among books, wearing apparels and personal effects of the accused. No state or diplomatic papers belonging to the Afghan Legation were found in the boxes.

HOW DIPLOMATIC PAPERS ARE HANDLED.

On the Magistrate's asking the witness to relate in brief the usual procedure followed in connection with the handling of diplomatic papers, Mr. Raisman narrated the same. Diplomatic papers usually were affixed with the Afghan Legation seals which served to inform the Customs authorities that they were not to be treated as ordinary packages but to give every facility for the safe and quiet despatch to the authorities concerned. The Customs authorities fixed their own seals without examining the contents and sent them to the Frontier Customs authorities to see that they had left India and were handed over to the proper authorities.

COLLECTOR WRITES AGAIN TO CONSUL.

Continuing Mr. Raisman said that after the boxes were examined the Collector of Customs wrote another letter to the Afghan Consul which ran as follows:—

"In reply to your letter regarding the baggage of Mr. Aslam I have to say that in the suspicious circumstances of the case and the absence of any evidence to corroborate his statement I was compelled to open the two trunks in question and examine their contents. The examination has revealed that the trunks contained wearing apparels, books and other private affects of Mr. Aslam among which were found 11 pistols and a quantity of cartridges. There was no article of papers which could be the property of the Afghan Legation in Berlin as alleged by the passenger. In the circumstances I request that you will advice Mr. Aslam to appear before me at once and explain the matter or you will give any information to my officers which you may have as to his whereabouts.

The Government of Bombay and the police were communicated with, who issued orders for the prosecution of the accused.

At this stage the Magistrate asked the witness whether he had asked the accused whether the two trunks in question belonged to him. The witness said that the accused admitted that they formed part of his luggage but when he was penalized for the revolver, he said that the trunks belonged to the Afghan Legation.

The Magistrate then desired to see the other of the boxes and he was satisfied that the books, photographs and clothes belonged to the accused.

Inspector Barnes of Gamdevi Police Station then gave evidence deposing how under instructions from the Deputy Commissioner C.I.D. branch, Bombay, he went to the Afghan Consulate on March 12 and arrested the accused outside the premises.

Charged with importing arms into India without licence and attempting to conceal the same, the accused pleaded not guilty. The accused admitted having brought a revolver without a license for which he was fined Rs. 5 by the Customs officials. He denied having refused the Customs officials to examine his baggage. The two trunks in question did not belong to him. They were given to him by a person of the Afghan Legation at Berlin for taking them to Kabul. He did not know what they contained as he had no keys.

The accused further added that he was an Afghan Government student who was returning to Kabul from Germany as he was not keeping well there. He was in hospital in Germany from where he boarded the steamer.

Then all of a sudden the accused pointing to Mr. Shirazee said in Persian "If he wants to lock me up in jail, he can do so. But I am innocent".

Mr. Shirazee brought to His Worship's notice that his instructions were to request His Worship for a deterrent sentence in view of the gravity of the offence and the attempt made by the accused to threw dust in he eyes of the Customs officials by representing to them that the property belonged to Afghan Legation.

His Worship in sentencing the accused to nine months' rigorous imprisonment observed that the facts of the case warranted a deterrent sentence.

WORLD ENTERTAINERS.

A HARD-WORKED TEAM.

With five artists, the World's Entertainers are doing exceptionally well. Last night, the audience was rather scanty, though in the rear seats there was a crowd of khaki-clad patrons who applauded lustily. As compared with the opening performance, with "Cindrella" and the rapid fire of fresh jests, last night's revue-style was not captivating. For one thing, they all looked over-workers, Victor Prince and the two Hare Girls getting flagged by sheer repetition. They are such a small company that they cannot help it, but their quality deserves better patronage.

To-night there will be a change of programme.

FIRE IN MANDALAY.

12 HOUSES BURNT: DAMAGE OVER 3 LAKHS.

MANDALAY, Mar. 20.

A terrible fire broke out at two this morning in a dry tea godown at 29th road west of 84th street. Twelve wooden and semi-pucca buildings together with their contents consisting of shellac, shan resin, Burmese tea, beans and various other things were totally burnt along with a dentist's establishment. One Chinaman was found burnt to death. Another broke his spine in jumping out of a window while one Burman is missing. The cause of fire is reported to be accidental. Damage is estimated roughly at over three lakhs. All buildings and their contents were covered by insurance. Some valuable diamond jewellery were found among burnt contents. Though the fire has been brought under control the brigade is still working.—A. P.

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FINANCE OF LOCAL BODIES.

"IMPROVING, BUT NOT SATISFACTORY."

"The finances of the Municipalities show signs of slight improvement, though they can hardly be said to be satisfactory" says the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts in the last report of the Local Audit Department. "There is a general disinclination to raise money by direct texation and whatever little progress is made in the matter of strengthening their position is in the direction of increasing revenue from octroi or terminal tax. Some municipalities have been compelled by the sheer force of economic necessity to revise taxes other than octroi, but their number is small."

The accumulation of arrears of taxes is a chronic complaint which shows no signs of improvement. The total arrears of all the 159 municipalities reached the high figure of Rs. 15.3 lakhs, representing over 16 per cent of the receipts from taxation. The following municipalities are among those with the largest arrears: Ahmedabad Rs. 1,22,472; Surat Rs. 1,,78,963; Bandra Rs. 1,26,812; Sholapur Rs. 52,254; Kurla Rs. 28,001. Bijajpur Rs. 26,305.

The reasons for this unsatisfactory state are numerous but all centre round the inherent unwillingness of the office-bearers to adopt even the minimum of coercive measures provided in the Municipal Act", continues the Examiner. "Notices are issued but are not complied with for several weeks. Warrants are signed by the Executive Officer, but are left unexecuted evidently due to pressure from some councilor or other" There is a growing tendency on the part of many municipal councillors themselves to delay the payment of the taxes.

The number of municipalities in which embezzlements and misappropriations took place is 26 compared with 23 last year.

Commenting on the Report the Government of Bombay observe: "The extraordinary large number of embazzlements and misappropriations brought to light by the Examiner shows a lamentable lack of supervision on the part of the office-bearers of Municipalities. The necessity of a close supervision of the municipal subordinate staff cannot too strongly be emphasized.

The instances of misappropriations and other irregularities clearly show the necessity of a close supervision and control on the part of non-official Members in the execution of works. The Bards should be advised to take criminal proceedings invariably against the persons concerned, and the advisability of dismissing them from service should be seriously considered. The Collectors should see that the Boards give effect to these recommendations".

Government note with regret the growing tendency among local bodies, especially among Municipalities, to delay the disposal of audit notes. The Collectors have been requested to impress upon the local bodies the necessity of prompt disposal of such notes.

INDIAN OVERSEAS TRADE.

The following monthly figures of Indian Overseas Trade have been received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, for the month of February, 1925:—

	Lakhs of Rupees.
Total imports of private merchandise ...	1,878
Total exports of private merchandise ...	4,383
Net movement of treasure (import)	1,245
Total visible balance of trade, merchandise and treasure (in favour of India)	1,355*
Balances of remittances of funds (adverse to India)	188

*Excluding goods such as railway materials for State Railways under Company management, which are not paid for in the ordinary way and cannot be taken into account in the balance of trade.—A. P.

G. T. HOSPITAL.

GOVERNOR LAYS FOUNDATION-STONE OF NEW WARDS.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson laid the foundation-stone of the "Prince of Wales Wards" at the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital on Friday evening. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen and almost all the distinguished doctors of Bombay were present. Among those present were Sir Sassoon David, the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, the Hon. Mr. Phiroz Sethna, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Major-General A. Hooton, Sir Temulji Nariman, Mr. R. M. Chinoy and Sir Hormasji Adenwalla. Full report of the function will appear in a later issue.

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BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION

NOTICE.

TO-DAY, 21-3-25, being the Parsi Holiday of Jamshed Naoroz, the members of this Association will close their business.

SHIVLAL CHHOTALAL,
Hon. Secretary.

22932

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

DR. J. J. MODY, L.M.&S. L.D.S. (Eng.
DENTAL SURGEON
has REMOVED to
NAVSARI CHAMBERS, Hornby Road, Fort.
Entrance opp. Cox Bank Buildings.

The Bombay Chronicle

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1925.

CURZON.

By Lord Curzon's death at the age of 66 Britain is deprived of an administrator of conspicuous ability, but his mourners may console themselves with the reflection that his capacity for service had been exhausted long before his death. Statesman he never was; as an administrator he shone by his spirit of indefatigable industry and his restless zeal for innovation. The best part of his career was completed in India where he was a brilliant failure; he was a failure from the view-point of spread-eagle aggressiveness, though as a result of his extravagance we have been reaping many tragic benefits in the story of Indian Nationalism. By disposition he was no better than a vain-glorious church-beadle, but his amazing brain-power rescued him from a career of ludicrous presumption. He was an intellectual, but by predeliction he developed a species of bloodless culture that made him fit only for the headship of a bureaucracy. According to the canons of the imperialist, he had great ideals. But an idealist is stimulated by selfless vision and Lord Curzon was neither an idealist nor a practical mystic. He was spurred by the glamour of self-worship and dreamed of the world-map being daubed red; he was the embodiment of Kipling's covetous idealism and when he is shorn of his trait of industry, his greatness collapses, limp as a rag. He was something of an anachronism because he practised maxims utterly at variance with the spirit of the times, and if he were suddenly re-incarnated in adult stature he would be a standing danger to the Empire, so primitive was he in conceit both racial and aristocratic.

When Lord Curzon was appointed Viceroy of India he had two years' experience in the India Office and three years in the Foreign Office. He was afflicted with an incorrigible faith in the permanence of Britain's dominion. Existing things he saw in the light of eternity and in his career as Viceroy he viewed himself as a dispensation. He had travelled all over the East; he saw his mission as a thing of sacred transfiguration. An expert on India, Persia and the Near East, he failed continuously. In India, he geared up the machinery of primitive rule and left the people in the healthy throes of turmoil; he rigged up the Anglo-Persian Agreement; and he tried to brow-beat the Turks as Foreign Secretary. In all the three ventures, his calculations failed inspite of enormous intrigue and industry. He never was ashamed of oratorical fustian about the function, perpetual and God-ordained, of the British—in India and the rest of the universe. He was no idealist because he looked upon the world as panorama of elemental gorgeousness awaiting the supremacy of Britain; idealism would be a vain term if it described any such sentiment of sublime vulgarity. We should, nevertheless, in his obituary notice forget his infirmities and realise the work he did in India, with all its ironic consequences. He looked upon India as an imperial trophy and British overlordship as almost a divine agency for the exploitation of India. It was good for India. In 1899, he took up twelve reforms for execution, none of which of course, related to the increase of popular rights. In 1901 and in 1904 he framed another series of twelve reforms for execution, and he wildly pursued his objects. Little did it matter to him if he, in the midst of famines, favoured the holding of Durbars, because he genuinely thought that there was comfort and permanence in things that might be called "the most glorious assemblage witnessed in Asia." The world was such a picturesque opportunity of tributes to the beneficence of British Rule. As for him India was the dream of his childhood, the imagination of his boyhood, the fulfilled ambition of his manhood; what more could India want? He held King Edward's Durbar as a Roman triumph in which Indian Princes bowed as vassals and minor princelets held up the train of Ceasar's cloak. Subject to the devastating consequences of conceit, his rule had to show many things of interest. He fitted up the Agricultural Department which became a breeding ground of foreign experts. It must be remembered in doing good to India, he acted as a patronising Philistine. Though he protected Indian monuments, he knew no more of their aesthetic value than he did of Indian Agriculture, but he strove might and main to form stern departments and multiply degenerate experts. The Department of Commerce and Industry he invented, and it must be said to his credit that in his pique against Chamberlain's doctrine he followed reason and pointed out the folly of Imperial Preference for India. Art, industry and monuments, he championed in stately condescension, but his ignorance of Indian culture was visible in the mischievous manner in which he departmentalised universities and declared at Calcutta that the very term Oriental diplomacy suggested fathomless capacity for lying among Orientals. The phrase was invented by Western bandits ignorant of India, and so was very unlike the dread tag of Perfide Albion prevalent in a knowing Continent. Lord Curzon patronised Indian Princes and incidentally did the Nizam out of Berar. With Kitchener he moved in great friendliness granting all his claims for money as an imperial duty. He would have revelled in an Afghan War but he had to be content with blending durbars and famine; and to prove that land was lightly taxed he went in for a ill-advised controversy with Romesh Chunder Dutt. It is said that Lord Curzon himself wrote the Reply to Dutt, but when the rejoinder came there was a loud crash of the house that Jack built. He drove a futile salient into Tibet with the same composure with which he set up the Railway Board.

Unfortunately for India the frenzied regime of over-centralisation was given an extra lease in 1903; it was in a way fortunate for India, because Lord Curzon came out to partition Bengal and teach India of her burning plight of weakness. He did it and though he is still execrated as the Father of Anarchism, he will be honoured in the future as the rejuvenator of Nationalism. He however lived to see his achievement repealed, and himself disgraced; but the price of his folly, Bengal had to pay. Such is the penalty of imperialism even when practised by one whose simple actions looked like burlesque, at once pompous and provocative. In his quarrel with Kitchener, Lord Curzon was right. "God forgive him" cried he of St. John Brodrick, "I never will." And he went. During the War he talked gorgeously of India and of the impossibility of enchaining the spirit of liberty, but after Peace the Old Adam prevailed. He tried his best to thwart the Hated Turk and on the eve of Lausanne when Mr. Montagu spoke he screamed out that the Government of India was but a subordinate branch of the British Administration. He was the cause of Mr. Montagu's dismissal, but he had to eat humble pie when the Turks delivered blows intelligible to him. It was fortunate for Britain that his coronet extinguished the chances of his premiership. He was a good foreman to the administrative machinery. Of true statesmanship or of idealism, he had not a spark; nor could it be created in him because of his incorrigible faith in the justice of the Order into which he had the privilege of being born. He was not a calculating reactionary; nor could he dupe others as a great saviour of high vision. He was just the master-mind of Empire and he talked in glib, old-fashioned rhetoric of the excellencies of dominion. If he had had a streak of humanism, he could have been a statesman and an asset of progress; but conceit squandered genius

DEMORALIZATION IN MUNICIPAL SERVICE.

The Bombay Municipality is supposed to be a democratic body, but the manner in which the Municipal Commissioner frequently flouts the wishes of the representatives of the citizens of Bombay shows how unreal is local self-government in the City. The Municipal Commissioner is able to defy the Corporation, because though his salary is paid by it he is not appointed by it and local self-government in Bombay will continue to be a sham so long as this anomaly continues and the Corporation is not empowered to appoint its own chief executive officer. The reactions of the present position of the Commissioner are seen in almost every branch of Municipal administration and it is not merely the Municipal Commissioner but even some of his subordinates who seem to regard themselves as owning no responsibility to the Corporation. A glaring instance of this is revealed in the report of Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee regarding an extraordinary claim by Messrs. Braithwaite and Company, which came up before the Standing Committee at its last meeting. Messrs. Braithwaite and Company are contractors for supplying and laying pipes for the Tansa Completion Works. The completion of the contract has been delayed owing to a dispute regarding the interpretation of a clause in the draft contract with Messrs. Braithwaite. Under the clause of the contract the Corporation is liable to pay for all increased cost on account of customs duty and landing charges and the like in respect of the materials actually embodied in all or any of the items specified in the schedule. The contractors, however, contend that the Corporation, is also liable under the clause to pay for such increase in the cost of the tools and plant with which the pipe line is being fabricated at Mulund as may be due to the same causes—a contention which is manifestly absurd. The Municipal Solicitors, when consulted by the Commissioner, pronounced against the contention of the contractors and stated that the latter's claim was not maintainable at law. Clause I of the Company's contract, they say, "provides that they shall supply all articles and construct, execute and do the works described in the specification at the respective rates specified in the Schedule of Rates, that they are free to import the pipes, but prefer not to do so, that the Schedule of Rates provides throughout for completed articles to be supplied and laid, and it includes pipes which are to be delivered in perfect condition; that the first portion of Clause 45 of the Contract begins and ends with specific reference to the Schedule of Rates and therefore, in their opinion, is limited thereto; that the Schedule of Rates nowhere refers to machinery, tools plant, raw materials of any kind, or buildings in respect of which the claim under consideration is made." In view, however, of the fact that the contract is not yet signed, they suggest arbitration.

The Municipal Commissioner, being a member of the I.C.S. and, therefore, a *Subjantawallah*, is "not entirely satisfied that the Solicitors' view of the legal position is correct" and, in spite of the fact that the contractors themselves, while asking that the claim may be compromised by the Corporation agreeing to pay half of the extra cost involved, that is, about one lakh, are willing to have the matter referred to arbitration has decided, for reasons best known to himself, that "it is undoubtedly desirable to avoid a reference to arbitration, if possible," and suggests that it would be "equitable and proper to agree to pay half the extra cost involved." We shall not enquire into the reasons which have led the Commissioner to adopt such an amazing attitude. But it is pertinent to recall that before the matter had been considered by the Standing Committee, the Municipal Engineers and the Chief Accountant, in their communication to the contractors, practically agreed that their claims were justified. The Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee have rightly taken a very serious view of the action taken by these officers and have rejected the Commissioner's suggestion, as will be seen from the following extract from their report:—

"The Sub-Committee have very carefully considered the question in consultation with the Commissioner. They find that the Municipal Solicitors' view of the case has been expressed in quite unequivocal terms and that the contractors cannot legally put forward their claim in the face of the terms of the contract which though not yet formally executed has been signed in their behalf. The Sub-Committee agree with the Solicitors and are of opinion that the Municipality is not liable to pay to the contractors any share of the extra Customs Duty or Landing charges in respect of the tools and plant imported by them and therefore they are not prepared to recommend either the compromise proposed by the Commissioner or the suggestion that the matter may be referred to arbitration. They consider it a matter for regret that the Municipal Engineers and the Chief Accountant should have expressed their opinions in the matter to the contractor in such a way as to enable the latter to quote these opinions in support of their claims."

When the report came up before the Standing Committee on Wednesday, the Commissioner adopted an attitude of supercilious recalcitrance, took exception to the remarks in the concluding sentence of the above extract and declared that if the report was adopted it would amount to a vote of censure on the officers concerned. The members of the Standing Committee, we are glad to say, with the solitary exception of Mr. Havelivala, refused to be dictated to by the Commissioner and adopted the report. The action of the officers censured by the Sub-Committee and the attitude of the Commissioner throughout the affair point to a deplorable process of demoralization in the Municipal service which requires immediately to be arrested. The minute which Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee has appended to the Sub-Committee's report shows the extent of this demoralisation. Mr. Tairsee writes:

On the Sub-Committees of the Standing Committee I have increasingly felt that the Executive do not treat the Sub-Committees, and hence the Standing Committee and thus the Parent Body *"comme il faut."* That the Executive have as much right as the members of the Sub-Committees to form their opinion and hold to them, no one can deny. That is one thing, but it is other that these opinions and judgments be communicated to the "other side," when the matter is under consideration. To so act is to place, to say the least, such Sub-Committees in an awkward position, and thus to usurp, in fact and in practice, the power of judgment of the Sub-Committees. This *must* stop and stop *at once* and the Executive must know once and for all times that, whilst they may have their opinions contrary and opposite to the individual members of the Sub-Committee or the Committee itself as a body, such opinions of theirs are not final. It is time that the Executive know that they are under instructions and orders of the Parent Body. As we have it in Gujarati "Your servant. Sir, but will do what I like," is a position which must cease."

The issues raised by the report and Mr. Tairsee's minute are too grave to be ignored by the Corporation.

Notes of the Day.

A Royal Durbar?

In an article in the "Hindusthan Times", Mr. St. Nihal Singh apprehends the progress of a nice plan. Some authorities in England, it would seem, are inclined to hold a huge Durbar in India, with Royalty figuring in the entertainment. The occasion is to be the opening of the new Viceregal Lodge in New Delhi, a grand structure upon which lakhs and lakhs have been lavished. It is suggested that the King-Emperor should travel down to India and show his love of his subjects by himself performing the ceremony—in fact, they want a Durbar riotous with Milton's barbaric pearl and gold. To Britain the event may cost a trifle, but as India is to enjoy the delight of seeing the new metropolis visited by the King-Emperor, India must pay the bill of a few crores. Mr. St. Nihal Singh thinks that the out-burst of loyalty is to enable Britain to "show off to the world, especially the American world, that whatever the Indian agitator may say India's millions are staunchly loyal." Are our official emissaries in America so much at their wit's ends that they require a resplendent Durbar, preferably at the American tourist season, for improving their propaganda in the United States? Americans like big things, and a Durbar of harrowing magnitude with princes and elephants and fireworks, is a good idea. As expense will not be spared, they will get a safe impression of the wealth generated by British Rule. The 1911 Durbar could not be filmed; the next Durbar will, of course, be filmed by cinema-guests from abroad. All this is worthy of Mr. Kirkwood's picturesque language, but the idea seems to be to impress the world. In Charles Lamb, there is the story of a barbarian burning one house after another for roasting a pig. Indians who oppose Durbars will be dubbed disloyal, but the King's advisers will do well to think a thousand times before putting him in a false position.

All A Muddle.

Various explanations are aired regarding the inconsistencies of the Independents. Among the election-pledges of Sir Hari Singh Gour was the understanding that he would not vote against the Swarajists, but he now says that he has known the Swaraj Party better and gives himself a writ of absolution. Mr. Jinnah thinks he erred last year and so he has supported the Finance Bill. Pundit Malaviya lapsed into neutrality, and Mr. N. M. Joshi voted in a fit of absent-mindedness. We would like to remind Mr. Joshi of what he said before the Muddiman Committee. We quote from the Oral Evidence published as an annexure to the Muddiman Report:

Sir H. Moncrieff-Smith: You are a member of the Legislative Assembly. Did you vote for throwing out the whole of the Demand for "Customs"?

Mr. Joshi: No, I did not.

Q. Do you mean to say the other Members who did vote for throwing out the Demand for Customs were driven to do so?

A. That is what the general feeling is . . . As a matter of fact if you will ask me why I did not vote against the Customs Demand, I will say that I did not do so because I did not want to lose the sympathies of the Labour Government which had come into power very recently. If the same thing had happened a year later, I would certainly have voted against the Demand for Customs.

(Mr. Jinnah) Q: You said just now that if such a thing had happened a year hence, you would have voted for the Demands throughout?

A: Yes. If I find the Labour Government does not do anything for us in the direction of further constitutional advance, then I may vote against the grants.

(Mr. Chairman) Q: If it had been a Conservative Government, you would have voted against it last year?

A: Then we would have become hopeless.

Such were the views of Mr. Joshi on 30th August 1924. The "hopeless" contingency of a Conservative Government has recurred; and Mr. Joshi has since voted for the Finance Bill. Mr. Joshi is welcome to draw the moral—for his own benefit.

Municipal Councillors and Voters.

The March agenda of the Bombay Municipal Corporation contains the following proposal in the name of Mr. B. N. Mehisheri:—

"That the President be requested to approach Government with a request that they will be pleased to undertake legislation for the amendment of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, so as to provide therein as follows:—

"Whenever an application is received by the Municipal Commissioner signed by more than one half the number of voters of a Ward from which a Councillor has been elected on the Corporation declaring that the Councillor has lost their confidence and requesting that he should be declared to have lost his seat on the Corporation, the Commissioner thereupon announce that the seat of the said Councillor has become vacant and shall arrange to hold an election for the appointment of another candidate in the vacant seat just as in the cases of other casual vacancies in the seats of the Councillors' "

With the object which Mr. Mehisheri has in view, every one who is interested in the development of truly democratic institutions in this country, will fully sympathise. Mr. Mehisheri has evidently been prompted to bring the proposal by the strange conduct of some members of the Corporation who have on several occasions broken their election pledges and defiantly acted against the wishes and interests of their constituencies. In other countries, where members of Municipal Corporations and other elective bodies generally have a lively sense of responsibility to their electors, they seldom flout the latter and, in case of vital difference with them, consider it an honourable course to resign. Offending individuals whom Mr. Mehisheri has in view do not deserve to be members of the Corporation or of any elective body. But we are not sure if the legal obligation to resign is necessary. What is required is the growth of a convention that as soon as a majority of his electors have signified their lack of confidence in a particular member, the latter should regard it as a dishonourable thing not to resign and vindicate his position by seeking re-election.

RASHTRIYA SHALA.

A SPLENDID NATIONAL VENTURE.

The Arts and Crafts Exhibition arranged by the Congress Committee at Procter Road near the Kennedy Bridge is an excellent opportunity for those who are eager to find out the ways by which the national spirit in art and industry can be helped. It is a splendid national venture. The organisers have already proved their case for more extensive arrangements for similar exhibitions in future. The stalls on the right as one enters show some aspect of the industries that are beginning to have a sure national footing. The toys, laquer work from Sawantwadi and fans from the same place the carpets, the Khadi stalls and the excellent work in Khadi and silk in the other corner demonstrate the skill that requires wider appreciation and encouragement. The "Automata" Cooker, the perfumes and the manufacture of inks show another aspect of Indian industries. The stalls on the left have been assigned to the "moving pictures" by Mr. Moongikar, Mr. Phadke's well-known tableaux wax and his statues, an open ground for the band and a small theatre and another piece kept open for "Garbas" and similar performances. Mr. Mehrally's stall with furniture in the approved style current in the city and the bangles nearly stir the dormant towards an appreciation of how much remains to be done to reintroduce Indian designs in Indian industry.

The exhibits on the ground floor offer a variety of attractive goods in Khaddar silk and wool. Particularly interesting are the prints from Masulipatam. The songs of the blind in the adjoining room assigned to the Victoria School for the Blind remind one of the duties of those who are blessed with sight but are unconscious of it. The exhibits on the first floor fall in three groups. Those from the the School of Art, the Seva Sadan and similar classes, and the exhibits from the Rashtriya Shala. The exhibits from the School of Art emphasise the necessity of definite recognition of the place of Indian designs in the curriculum of the schools aiming towards the higher cultural aspirations of the nation. Both the exhibits from the Seva Sadan and the Classes working with it as well as those from the Rashtriya Shalla must strive for clearer expression of the inherent artistic talent of the young men and women of the nation. The "rangoli" on the first floor, for instance, does not do justice to their inherent gift. The theatre is rightly of modest dimension. It must be in future developed for genuine creative work. The recreations provided for the visitors appear to be well-thought out. The exhibition is, on the whole, a praiseworthy effort. It provokes the visitor to expect more from the organisers and more frequently. None interested in national efforts should miss seeing it.

MARQUESS CURZON DEAD.

EX-VICEROY OF INDIA.

A REMARKABLE CAREER.

LONDON, March 20.

Marquess Curzon is dead.—Reuter.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

The late Marquess was the eldest son of the 4th Baron Scarsdale and was born on the 11th of January 1859. He was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford. At Oxford he was president of the Union and after a brilliant University career was elected a Fellow of All Souls College in 1883. He became assistant private secretary to Lord Salisbury in 1885 and in 1886 entered Parliament as member for the Southport division of S. W. Lancashire. His rise to office thence forward was pretty rapid. He was appointed Under Secretary for India in 1891-1892 and for Foreign Affairs in 1895-1898. In the meantime he had travelled in Central Asia, Persia, Afghanistan, the Pamirs, Siam, Indo-China and Korea. His experiences of these travels and the results of his study of the political and other problems of the countries he visited are summed up in his works like "Russia in Central Asia," "Persia and the Persian Question" and "The Problems of the Far East," published about this time. In 1895 he married Mary Victoria Leiter, daughter of a Chicago millionaire.

VICEROY OF INDIA.

In January 1899, at the comparatively early age of 40, he was appointed Governo.-General of India. He was created an Irish peer on his appointment. Reaching India shortly after the suppression of the Frontier risings of 1897-98, he directed his special attention to this quarter of India and he is was who carved out a new Province there called the North West Frontier Province and carried out a policy of "conciliation-cum-firmness" towards the frontier tribes. He also pursued a strongly anti-Russian policy in Southern Persia and went so far as to pay a visit to the Persian Gulf in 1903, for the ostensible purpose of "encouraging British trade" in that region. Lord Curzon's Russo-phobia also induced

THE LATE MARQUESS CURZON

him to seek to checkmate a fancied Russian invasion of India through the Tibetan passes, by despatching an expedition to Tibet, euphemistically styled a "mission", under Col. Younghusband. This expedition, after inflicting heavy casualties on the ill-equipped Tibetans who resisted the British advance, penetrated Lhasa in 1904, where a treaty was signed which was most favourable to Great Britain. Earlier, in 1903, in honour of the Coronation of King Edward VII, he had organised a "Coronation Durbar" at Delhi, the magnificence of which in the words of an Engish biographer, "surpassed anything that had previously been witnessed even in the gorgeous ceremonial of the East." Indian money, despite famine conditions in the country, was poured on the "Tamasha" with a lavishness unexampled before in the annals of British Rule in India. Lord Curzon, a year before, had prevailed on the late Nizam of Hyderabad to part with the control of the administration of the Berars—a transaction of a most shady character. The title of G.C.B. which was conferred on the Nizam on the termination of the negotiations, was rightly interpreted by the public of India as "Gave Curzon Berar" H.E.H. the present Nizam has been trying, so far unsuccessfully, to secure the retransfer of the province to the Hyderabad State.

On the expiration of his first term of office he was reappointed Governor-General, this second term was marked with even greater reactionaryism in administrative matters than the first among his unpopular acts being the notorious Partition of Bengal, which convulsed not only Bengal but the whole of India. But Lord Curzon was not to remain in India to complete his second term of office, for a difference arose between him and Lord Kitchener then Commander-in-Chief of India, as to the position of the Military member in the Viceroy's Executive Council. In this controversy Lord Curzon failed to secure the support of the British Cabinet and hence he resigned the Viceroyalty and returned to England.

A REACTIONARY REGIME.

Besides the Partition of Bengal, Lord Curzon's regime was distinguished by several other extremely unpopular measures. In this connection we cannot do better than reproduce here the following indictment of his Lordship's administration by so impartial a critic as the late Mr. Gokhale. In the course of his Presidential address at

(Continued on page 12.)

NO STATEMENT.

BIRKENHEAD AWAITS READING'S ARRIVAL.

MOTION FOR JOINT COMMITTEE.

LONDON, March 19.

The House of Lords passed to-day the first reading of the Government of India Civil Services Bill which was introduced by Lord Birkenhead to amend the provisions of the Government of India Act by exempting proposals for expenditure upon certain salaries, pensions and other payments from submission to Indian legislatures and enable rules made under the said Act relating to the Civil Service of the Crown in India to be dispensed with or relaxed.

Lord Birkenhead moved for formal establishment of the Joint Committee of both houses on Indian affairs which had been established in each session since 1921 consistently with the recommendation of the Joint Committee which considered the Government of India Bill of 1919. He said he was anxious not to make any general statement on Indian affairs either to the committee or the House of Lords until he had personal discussion with the Viceroy after his arrival in England. But, he hoped that the House would agree to refer to the Joint Committee the present Bill which had been framed to give effect to certain recommendations in the Lee Commission's report.

The House agreed to the proposals.—Reuter.

The House agreed to the estimates without division, after rejecting the motion of Commander Kenworthy to reduce personnel of the Navy.

LORD BIRKENHEAD.

NO PROSPECT OF VISITING INDIA.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

It is learned on the highest authority that there is no prospect of Lord Birkenhead's visiting India next winter.—Reuter.

INVITATION TO VICEROY.

"DAILY NEWS" DENIAL.

DELHI, March 19.

A London message indicates that the "Daily News" has denied the correctness of the cable lately reproduced in the Indian Press atributing to it the view that the Viceroy's approaching visit to England has been arranged at his own request and further stating that the allegation that the Secretary of State's invitation to Lord Reading has been inspired from Delhi is authoritatively denied.—A.P.

"LOVE HIM WITH ALL MY HEART."

DOWAGER LADY CARNARVON AND DENNISTOUN.

LONDON, March 19.

Besides Lt.-Col. Dennistoun who was cross-examned and re-examined, Major Guy Paget, Mrs. Dennistoun's cousin, and the Dowager Lady Carnarvon also gave evidence in the case to-day, when yesterday's heated atmosphere was maintained. Defendant alleged he was up against blackmailers, of whom he said Major Paget was one. The Judge had to pull defendant up for using certain offensive phrases while answering questions in his cross-examination. He refused to discuss with Sir Ellis Hume Williams any question concerning £20,000 he was said to have received from Lady Carnarvon.

Major Paget, giving evidence, said that defendant's letters to plaintiff were "most disgusting."

The Dowager Lady Carnarvon, in course of her deposition, described plaintiff as fascinating and attractive to the last degree. With reference to the monies she paid defendant, she said she asked to use his account for a private reason. Asked if she still loved Dennistoun, she replied "I love him with all my heart, my soul and my body" and half-fainted.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, March 20.

Resuming her evidence before adjournment of hearing yesterday, Lady Carnarvon said the plaintiff was very much encouraged by growing affection of witness for the defendant. The plaintiff knew that witness was providing the defendant with money. The defendant expressed to witness his desire to give the plaintiff £500 to do up her flat. Witness who knew that the defendant was madly infatuated with the plaintiff disapproved of it, but yielded because she realised the happiness it would cause him. Witness said the character given of the defendant by Sir Ellis Hume-Williams was wicked and abominable. The defendant was a "simple soul who was absolute putty in the plaintiff's hands." The defendant's health was such that witness spent the whole of her time nursing him. Witness concluded by emphatically declaring that she would never consent to settle with the plaintiff. Sir E. Hume-Williams did not cross-examine the witness.—Reuter.

MAHATMA ARRIVES AT PODANUR

Mahatma Gandhi arrived at Podanur this morning and received an address of welcome from the labourers of Podanur. He took the train to Tirupur where he was presented with an address of welcome by the Municipality.—A.P.

"ELDERS'" WISDOM.

SALT TAX RESTORED TO 1-4.

SIR B. N. SARMA'S DEFENCE OF GOVT. POLICY.

SOLITARY SWARAJIST'S CRY IN WILDERNESS.

The Finance Bill as passed by the Assembly with salt tax reduced to Re. 1, came up for consideration in the Council of State on Friday with an official amendment for the restoration of the salt duty to its original amount.

Mr. V. Ramdass (Swarajist) opposed the consideration of the Bill on the ground that the Government had forfeited the confidence of the people of the country.

The Council carried Mr. McWatter's amendment restoring the salt tax to Rs 1-4 by 35 votes to 4, the minority consisting of Mr. Vedmurti, Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyenger, Mr Ramdass and Mr. Karandikar.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 20.

It will not come as a surprise to learn that the elderly statesmen in the Council of State in their revisionary jurisdiction reversed the verdict of the Legislative Assembly by restoring the salt tax to one rupee and four annas per maund. This was just what Government wanted the Council to do through the amendment of Mr. McWatter's, the Finance Secretary. The surprise is not that the salt tax has been restored, but that Mr. Ramdass was the target of criticism from all sides for having disturbed the serenity of the atmosphere of the Council by his full-blooded Swarajism. Mr. Ramdass, true Swarajist that he is, opposed the consideration of the Bill, the greatest offence possible in a Council where even an amendment contrary to Government intentions are considered objectionable. Certainly a Swarajist deserved better treatment at the hands of the elderly statesmen than was the lot of Mr. Ramdass to-day. Opposition to his views came from right and left and front and rear, but undaunted and undismayed Mr. Ramdass pursued his duties with commendable vigour and tenacity. He opposed the consideration of the Bill because the Government of India had forfeited the confidence of the people of this country and Government was not based on popular will. It was neither responsive nor responsible to Legislature. Mr. Ramdass would not stop there he wanted to attack Government on its attitude in connection with the reforms, but Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, President, gagged him by a wrong ruling that on a motion for the consideration of the Finance Bill no member can raise general discussion on the reforms policy of the Government. It was impossible to conceive of a more unjust ruling than this when Sir Frederick Whyte had allowed full discussion on Government policy on a similar motion in the Assembly. The performance of Mr. Ramdass very nearly took the breath out of that Liberal politician Mr. Natesan who appearing in the role of the advocate of the Independents defended their actions in the Assembly and finally emerged as the defender of the three Indian members of the Executive Council. In his attempt to defend the Government of India against mischievous misrepresentations of the Swarajists Sir Narsinha Sarma indulged himself in sob many half-truths and untruths that if only he had delivered himself of his performance in the Assembly he would have been told the real truth. But the Law Member had reserved his speech for his own Council. Mr. Ramdas opposed Mr. McWatter's amendment to restore the salt duty on the usual grounds and help came to Mr. Ramdass from Mr. Karandikar in a well reasoned speech appreciated by those in the galleries including a large number of Swarajist members of the Assembly.

Sir Basil Blackett again held out the threat of reduction in the remission of contributions if the salt tax was not restored, but Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar and Mr. Vedamurthi joined Messrs. Ramdass and Karandikar against the increase of the duty. Mr. Ramdass lastly opposed the final passage of the Bill and he was the only member to say "no" to the Bill being passed. The debate, however, was very instructive in many respects. It proved the necessity of the Swarajists coming in large numbers in the general elections during the autumn if anything is to be done through the Legislatures.

The Finance Bill with the salt tax restored goes up to the Assembly to-morrow. I am afraid the attitude of the Independents will end in restoring the salt tax.

FINANCE BILL.

Mr. MacWatters, Finance Secretary, in moving the consideration of the Finance Bill explained the chief features. While a year ago, Government hoped on the existing basis of taxation to balance their Budget, this year they were in a position if the Bill was passed in the form they desired, that is, if the Salt Tax was restored, to make a first and substantial reduction in provincial contributions. He referred to the reduction in the petrol duty and justified it on the ground that the fifteen lakhs' loss that would be incurred would be made up by the increased revenue expected in the long run by an increase in the import of motor cars, lorries and motor accessories. He also justified the provision for paper currency reserve as justified in the present circumstances. As regards the salt duty he would move an amendment to restore it to one rupee and four annas per maund. If this was not restored there would be a loss of revenue of about 125 lakhs.

MR. RAMDAS OPPOSES INTRODUCTION.

Mr. V. Ramdas (Swarajist) opposed the consideration of the Bill on the ground that the Government had forfeited the confidence of the people of this country and were neither responsive nor responsible in any form. There was not an element of responsibility in the Legislature and whatever might be the demands of the representatives of the people the Executive could ignore them lightly, and indeed whatever cuts were proposed by the representatives in the popular chamber (Assembly) and whatever reductions in expenditure were proposed were either restored or certified by the Governor-General. Where then was the element of responsibility in the Central Government? It was no use deluding themselves and deluding the people that this Government was based on the popular will because neither in theory nor in practice was there any responsibility. This was the view not only of the Swarajists, but also of the Independents as evidenced by the rejection of allowances for members of the Executive Council. The moment that motion was carried in the Assembly the members of the Executive Council, particularly the Indian members, ought to have resigned their seats because they were in the Executive Council not merely to carry on the administration, but also to voice the popular view. There could be no better means of voicing that view than by resigning their seats after the vote of censure was carried. They could have thus established a convention where none existed.

Proceeding Mr. Ramdas referred to the policy of the Government on the question of reforms when the President said he would not allow a general discussion of the reforms or the general policy of the Government on a motion for the consideration of the Finance Bill. The member would be in order on such a motion to criticise the financial policy of the Government. Beyond that, the President would not allow any other subject.

Mr. Ramdas drew the attention of the President to the fact that in the Lower House the President allowed a discussion of the general policy of the Government and on the reforms when a similar motion for the consideration of the Finance Bill was made. He appealed to the President to admit the discussion with a view to clarifying the situation. After a few seconds Mr. Ramdas said that if the President was to stick to his ruling then he was obliged to confine his observations to the financial policy of the Government. Mr. Ramdas referred to the military expenditure and complained that the Legislature had no hand in framing the Budget. There was no need to provide for debt redemption at a time when the credit of the Government of India was high. There was need for reducing the postal rates, the duty on kerosine oil and salt tax and not provide prematurely for paying up money borrowed for productive capital. All the while the position turned on the fact that the Government of India was not based on popular will. Let the Executive do as they pleased; it was the duty of those elected by the people to refuse to consider the Bill.

MR. NATESAN DEFENDS INDEPENDENTS.

Mr. Natesan (Madras) said he was forced to intervene at this early stage in the debate by the reference to the attitude of

(Continued on next page.

DETAILED REPORT.

DELHI, March 20.

The Finance Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly came up for consideration in the Council of State to-day. A large number of members of the Assembly were present in the galleries.

At question time Sir Mahomed Habibullah replying to Mr. G. A. Natesan and Sir Devaprasad Sarbadikhari said that Lord Reading would, while in England, confer with the Secretary of State on the position of Indians overseas and all the outstanding matters connected with it.

BRITAIN AND TURKEY

RESTORATION OF CONFIDENCE.

TASK BEFORE NEW AMBASSADOR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 19.

Sir Ronald Lindsay, the new British Ambassador presented to-day his credentials to Mustapha Kemal Pasha at Angora. Sir Ronald Lindsay said he would address himself with energy and pleasure to the task of cultivating most friendly relations between the two countries. It was the British Government's desire, he declared, to restore rapidly cordiality and confidence in which task they hoped to receive the support of the Turkish President and Government.

Mustapha Kemal, replying promised support.

Subsequently, Sir Ronald Lindsay had a lengthy conference with the Premier. Reuter.

BRITISH MINISTERS LEAVE FOR IRAQ.

TO VISIT PALESTINE AND EGYPT

LONDON, March 19.

Sir Samuel Hoare and Col. Amery departed to-day for Iraq. They will investigate in Iraq *inter alia* the system of military control from air without occupation. It is expected they will arrive at Port Said on 25th March. They will proceed to Baghdad from Egypt by air about 27th March. After three weeks in Iraq, the ministers will go on to Palestine where they will see Sir H. Samuel and then go to Egypt.—Reuter.

Sir S. Hoare said while in the East he would be flying a good deal and visiting Mosul, Persian Gulf and Anglo-Persian Oil-fields and on his way back to England he would spend a day with Sgr. Mussolini. He expected he would be at home by the end of April and would be in time for the Budget.—Reuter's Special.

ROBINSON'S APPEAL.

WHY DISMISSED.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

Giving the Appeal Court's reasons for dismissing the appeal of Robinson in the Midland Bank case, the Master of Rolls said that the Aide-de-camp. Hobbs and Newton were parties to the conspiracy to catch Sir Hari Singh with Mrs. Robinson. It was clear that the conspirators never intended to pay the money to plaintiff. They used the name of Charles Robinson for convenience, but it was a mere cypher and a title for account. The judgment would be varied by allowing plaintiff's costs due to his having proved that he was not a party to the conspiracy, but these would be set off against costs of other issues on which he was liable to the Bank. Lord Justice Aitken said that the only evidence connecting the plaintiff with the conspiracy was the evidence of Newton, a convicted forger, self-confessed blackmailer and an accomplice in the conspiracy who was paid £3,000 for giving evidence. The jury was entitled to reject Newton's evidence. Authorities had apparently given Newton immunity from criminal proceedings. The result was distinctly encouraging for Newton's infraction of the criminal law of the country.—Reuter.

WORK OF IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

A comprehensive description of the work of the Imperial War Graves Commission has been given for the first time in its fifth annual report. The chain of graves of nearly 1,020,000 men encircles the earth. One of the most impressive works of the Commission will be a collective monument at Gallipoli rising to hundred feet on the highest ground above Cape Helles on which will be inscribed names of all ships and units that participated in the campaign, also names of British, Irish, Australians and Indians with unknown graves. At the southern entrance to the Suez Canal an obelisk 65 feet high is being erected in commemoration of the Indian troots. Similar collective memorials will be erected in France and Belgium.—Reuter.

SIRDAR HARNAM SINGH.

ARRESTED AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, March 19.

According to a correspondent of "Swarajya" Sirdar Harnam Singh was arrested at Madras last evening under Section 124 I.P.C.—A.P.

ANOTHER CONDEMNATION

ASSAM AND MUDDIMAN MAJORITY

SHILLONG, March 19.

At to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council a resolution disapproving of the recommendations of the Majority Report (Muddiman Committee) as retrograde and approving of the Minority Report and recommending the adoption of a Round Table Conference was passed.—A.P.

WE WANT PEACE.

WASHINGTON OBLIGATIONS SATISFIED.

BRITAIN'S NAVY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, March 19.

Introducting the Navy estimates in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Bridgeman explained that the increase of nearly five million sterling was due partly to the fact that the estimates were excessively cut down by the Labour Government with the result that a leeway had to be made up. He said that all obligations under the Washington Treaty had been carried out in advance of the time-limit, but not without difficulty. No large scale manoeuvres beyond ordinary fleet exercises were to be held. The recent most successful tour of the special service squadron constituted a most fitting complement to Wembley, the former giving the Dominions a glimpse into the peaceful force of the Navy on which the security of trade depended and the latter providing the people of Britain an opportunity for learning the development of resources of the Empire. The tour had enabled the Dominions to realise the heavy burden which the mother-country was bearing.

Referring to the Singapore Base, Mr. Bridgeman emphasised that Australia and New Zealand had not altered their minds in respect of the value of the base with which General Smuts had originally agreed though the base was not so important to South Africa, as to Australia. The fear that the base menaced Japan was groundless. The base was purely in the nature of insurance against danger which could not at present be foreseen.

Replying to a question with regard to President Coolidge's proposal for the Disarmament Conference, Mr. Bridgeman said we would be only too glad if it was possible, compatible with security for this country, to arrange anything which would lessen the cost of armaments. Everything we were doing was in accordance with the Washington Agreement, outside which we had no desire to go. It was nonsense to say that our action was provocative. We had no lust for conquest nor desire for more territory. All we wanted was to develop our territories and trade. The glamour of glory in arms did not attract us. We had seen too much misery accompanying it. The world knew we wanted peace. It would not think better of us for showing a gesture which would weaken our position.—Reuter.

TORNADO DISASTER.

1,400 KILLED : 2,100 INJURED.

CHICAGO, March 19.

According to the latest estimates the casualties are 300 persons killed and 500 injured at Murphysboro, 350 killed and 900 injured at West Frankfort, 350 killed and 300, injured at Parish and 400 killed and 400 injured at Desoto. Rescue work has been hampered by fires which have attacked the ruins left by the tornado. Murphysboro is still burning. Business quarter has been practically wiped out. Buildings are being dynamited to check the conflagration.—Reuter.

KING ARRIVES AT MODENA.

MODENA, Mar. 20.

The train carrying the King and Queen arrived here at 7-40 this morning and proceeded after an hour's stay. All are well. M. Mounier, Prefect of Savoy, who travelled on the train from Chambery bade farewell to Their Majesties on their crossing the French Frontier. The Special Paris Commissioner attached to the train gave the good news of health of the King whose rest is undisturbed.—Reuter.

(Modena is a town near Bologna in Italy.)

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, March 19.

In the course of a speech in the City to-day, Lord Parmoor said that of the four religions represented in Ceylon figures so far as Christianity was concerned could not be considered encouraging. The Anglican missions there were crippled for want of financial support. Lord Parmoor paid a tribute to the work of the Trinity College Mission and said that there was a wonderful field in the Christian schools and institutions in Ceylon, but they needed support.—Reuter's Special.

The "Church Times," states that the Archbishop of Canterbury has nominated Archdeacon Birley to be the new Bishop of Zanzibar.—Reuter.

The Patricroft Foundry of Manchester have received an order for six goods locomotives for the Bikaner Railway and two small engines for the Jodhpur Railway.—Reuter's Special.

The Earl of Oxford has been appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.—Reuter.

Mr. Todd, City Corporation Surveyor has tendered his resignation which has been accepted.

The deaths have occurred of Major-General Sir Charles Holled-Smith and Sir Marshall Reid.—Reuter.

The death is announced of M. Narimanov, the President of Central Soviet Executive Committee.—Reuter.

Mr. Prushottamrai B. Nanavaty, Chief Vakil, (Representative) Junagadh State, with the Agent to the Governor-General Western India States, who was here during last few days, left for Rajkot when he was given a hearty send off at the Grant Road Station by his friends.

BENGAL MINISTERS

DEMAND FOR SALARIES.

PASSAGE-AT-ARMS IN COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 20.

A lively passage-at-arms took place in the Bengal Council, to-day, on the question of Ministers' salaries. Sir Hugh Stephenson moved that a sum of Rs. 9,617,800 be granted for expenditure under the head "General Administration". In moving the demand Sir Hugh said he would only briefly refer to two parts of General Administration viz. (1) with regard to the Ministers' salaries the demand that they made for the salaries of two Ministers at the rate at which the salary was originally fixed by Lord Ronaldshay and which had been maintained ever since by the Council. The house was aware that there had been a good deal of confusion and confused issues with regard to the question of Ministers and Ministry. With the help of various parties in this House the Government put before the Council, on February 17, a clear issue and the Council decided. What the Government now wished to do was to put before the Council three clear issues, firstly, did the Council maintain its decision of February 17 that it wanted ministers, secondly, what salary did the Council think was suitable for its Ministers, and, thirdly, had the Council confidence in the present Ministry in order to be able to give the Council an opportunity of voting, on clearest issues. On every one of these three points the Government had had to adopt and suggest to the Council certain conventions. The Government suggested that on the first point, viz., did the Council want a Ministry, it would pass any motions for a reduction which would reduce the salary of the Ministers below a certain point. In order to get that clear issue they had to take a certain point. It might be argued that a Ministry with Re. 1 or less salary might be equally feasible but in order to get this Convention they had to take a definite point. There was no intention to saying to the Council "you must not give your Ministers less than this or that" the point that they wanted to make was that they wanted to give the Council an opportunity of a clear cut issue: Whether they wanted a Ministry, or not. In order to do that they suggested the minimum salary and put it as Rs. 3,000

Proceeding Sir Hugh said that the reason why they adopted the figure of Rs. 3,000 was that the Council had deliberately assigned a similar sum for its President. It seemed to the Government that it could be reasonably assumed that the Council wanted Ministers, and that it was willing to pay the Ministers a sum not less than what was assigned for the President. It seemed to the Government that it would be difficult for the Governor to obtain suitable persons as Ministers on a salary of less than Rs. 3,000 each. Therefore the figure of Rs. 3,000 was fixed.

At this stage, points of order were raised. After a lengthy debate on this, Sir Hugh Stephenson, resumed his speech, and said: —

"After this very lengthy discussion the House had probably forgotton what he had said. (Laughter). He would only say that he had no intention of discussing the amendments twice. He was trying to convey to the House that the Government wished to give an opportunity to the House to give a clear-cut decision on three separate points, first, whether the House wanted a Ministry, and for that purpose the Government had taken a conventional figure of Rs. 3,000 quite arbitrarily ("hear hear"). He wished the House to understand what the Government would do if any other motions reducing the salaries of the Ministers were passed. (Cries of "threat" or "intimidation")?

Mr. Sen Gupta: I understand that Sir Hugh was referring to the fixing of the salary at Rs. 3,000 and what the Government would do if a lesser amount was passed. Does he mean what His Excellency would do because the Government can do nothing with regard to the Ministers. It is His Excellency only who can appoint the Ministers.

The President: I do not know what Sir Hugh has in mind perhaps he will explain.

Sir Hugh: His Excellency the Governor has already announced that he would apply to the Government of India to take certain steps. If the House reduced the the ministers' salaries to a sum lower than Rs. 3,000. The second issue was, proceeded Sir Hugh, as to what should be the salaries of the Ministers, and, therefore the House would pass whatever amount it thought fit between the present limits and the limits of the Governor. The third point was whether the House had confidence in the present Ministers. He was authorised to state that the Ministers would resign if the House passed any motion reducing their salaries by the total amount.

POINTS OF ORDER.

CALCUTTA, Mar 19.

There was a lengthy discussion on the motion of the Hon. Sir Hugh Stephenson that a sum of Rs. 9,617,800 be granted for expenditure under the head General Administration. This demand included the salaries of Ministers and Council Secretaries. In his speech Sir Hugh Stephenson referred to the amendments on the agenda on the Ministers' salaries. This gave opportunities to several members to raise various questions on point of order.

The first point was whether the hon. member could refer to and discuss the amendments which had not been moved. After a lengthy discussion the President gave a ruling that he could not shut the Hon. member from mentioning or referring to the amendments on the agenda but the Hon. member could not prejudice them and discuss them.

The second point of order related to the fixing of the salaries of the Council Secretaries. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta said that these were new appointments. Their appointments rested with the Governor, but their salaries rested with the Council. He asked whether the Hon. Sir Hugh Stephenson was entitled to make a demand for salaries of Council Secretaries before they were appointed and referred to section 80 B of the Government of India Act.

The President gave a ruling against Mr. Sen Gupta.

The Hon. Sir Hugh Stephenson in making this demand said that as regards the Ministers salaries they had fixed the amount as originally fixed by Lord Ronaldshay and which the previous Ministers had drawn. There had been a good deal of confusion and confused issues with regard to Ministers and Ministry. The Council had already decided on February 17th that there should be Ministers. What the Government wanted to know was whether the Council still maintained that decision, what was the suitable salary of the ministers and whether the council had confidence in the present two ministers. As regards the Councils Secretaries Government had fixed their salary at Rs. 2,000. They should be whose time men like Parliamentary Secretaries. If the Council did not want such men it could reduce their salaries. Sir Hugh Stephenson then referred to the Governor's household expenditure and said that the demand was necessary to maintain the recognised standard of dignity of the Governor.

Sir Hugh Stephenson did not conclude when the Council was adjourned.—A. P.

Calcutta, March 20th.—As a mark of respect to the memory of Khan Bahadur Chonuddin, one of the members of the local Council who died this noon the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council has been adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

STAMP ACT AMENDING BILL.

OBJECT AND REASONS.

DELHI, Mar. 19.

The following are the objects and reasons of the Bill further to amend the Stamp Act, 1899, which was introduced in the Assembly, yesterday. Before the Workmen's Compensation Act 1923, was brought into force it was noted that insurance policies to cover Workmen's Compensation would be liable to duty under the Stamp Act, 1899, and that the sums insured being the maximum possible amount of compensation payable under the Policy, namely, Rs. 3,500 for each workman, the sum payable in the case of permanent disablement, the stamp duty payable on such a policy, under item 47 D, would be so high as entirely to prohibit insurance, namely Rs. 1/8, per workman. After consulting the local Governments it was decided as an emergency measure which could be carried through before the date when the Workmen's Compensation Act came into force, to reduce the stamp duty chargeable on such policies by the use of the powers conferred upon the Governor-General-in-Council by clause (A) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, and the notification no. 2645 of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenue) was issued on the 26th of June 1924 reducing the stamp duty to one-tenth per cent. of the premium payable after the issue of that notification. A communication was received from one local Government supporting a proposal that the stamp duty should be fixed at a uniform rate of eight annas for each policy, irrespective of the number of workmen covered, with the alternative suggestion that if a scale had been definitely decided upon, the rate ought certainly not to be more than one anna for every Rs. 100 of the premium. The Government of India again consulted all the local Governments themselves expressing a preference for a scale on the grounds firstly that it might provide for an even smaller fee than eight annas in case of a policy covering the workers in a small factory and secondly that there was no obvious reason why the duty should be the same in the case of a small factory as in that of a large one. Since it was the owners of small factories who needed to be encouraged to insure, all local Governments have agreed to the proposal that tthe rate should be fixed at one anna for every Rs. 100 of the premium and the object of the present bill is to give effect to this agreement. The rate proposed is appreciably less than that now in force under the notification quoted above.—A. P.

U. P. COUNCIL.

LUCKNOW, Mar. 19.

The U. P. Council assembled to-day to vote the budget demands under five different heads namely, "General Administration", Civil Works "Grants-in-Aid" "Public Works and other outlay not met from Revenue" and "stationery and printing."

The motion for the reduction of demand by 2 lakhs was negatived by the Council, but that for the reduction by Rs. 100 was adopted by the House to record its protest against the retention of ten Commissioners.

Manjit Singh Rathore moved for the reduction of the demand in respect of the item regarding District administration by Rs. 100. The motion was adopted by the House. The total cuts adopted by the Council in regard to the demand for Rs. 1,06,06,119 under the head "General Administration" aggregated to Rs. 16,176. The total demand less this Rs. 16,178 was voted by the Council in spite of the Swarajist opposition. The demand of Rs. 37,44,108 under the Head "Civil Works", less one lakh rupees reduction, adopted by the Council was also voted to-day.

The Council meets again to-morrow.—A. P.

"ELDERS'" WISDOM.

(Continued from previous page.)

the Independent Party made by Mr. Ramdas, the spokesman of the Swaraj Party in the Council. Mr. Ramdas had referred to the fact that the Independents had joined hands with the Swarajists in refusing the salaries for the Executive Councillors, but he conveniently refrained from informing the House that the Independents voted for consideration of the Finance Bill and then passed it. It should not therefore be thought that the Independents voted against the Finance Bill. It was up to the Independents to state at this moment that they did not belong to the party whose creed was continuous obstruction. The votaries of Swaraj Party had found it convenient to follow their policy obstruction whenever it suited them and abandoning it whenever it did not suit them. What they did in Simla was now well known. They cooperated with Government on the Steel Protection Bill, but when the Finance Bill came up for consideration they resorted to obstructive tactics. Mr. Ramdas had called for the resignation of the Indian members on the Executive Council and had singled out the names of Sir Narasmha Sarma and Sir Mahomed Habibullah. It was unfair to have singled names. If the Swaraj Party wanted that Government members should resign on a motion, refusing allowances of the Executive Councillors, then the Swaraj Party must consistently follow their own policy. He, however, agreed with Mr. Ramdas that the system of Government must change. It was a matter of indifference to the Independents as to who were on the Treasury benches so long as the system continued unchanged.

MR. RAMDAS EXPLAINS.

Mr. Ramdas explained that he did not attack the Indian members individually, but only urged that they must resign with a view to create a convention.

Mr. Natesan: My policy as well as the policy of the Independents is to pursue thoroughly constitutional methods and not to resort to obstructive tactics which will only injure our cause. We shall work the present scheme in order to improve it so that the Executive would be responsible to the Legislature. In so doing constitutional methods must be followed.

SIR B. N. SARMA DEFENDS GOVERNMENT POLICY.

Sir Narasimha Sarma, Leader of the House, vigorously challenged the statement of Mr. Ramdas's that the Government of India did not enjoy the confidence of the people of the country. So many half-truths and untruths and mischievous misrepresentations had been made both here and in the Assembly that he felt that in the interests of the general wellbeing of the people, Government ought not to allow a challenge of that description to go unanswered. He regretted to find that Mr. Ramdas and his friends had adopted an attitude which if persisted it would only lead to disaster. As a Senior Member of the Government he wanted to explain the progress made in India during the last five years, to show that far from deserving a vote of censure they deserved a vote of confidence. They deserved some recognition of sympathy and satisfaction if not gratitude. When Sir Narasimha Sarma proceeded to detail the achievements of Government, Mr. Ramdas asked the President to state if, when he had ruled out a discussion on the general policy of Government in any particular, the Leader of the House could dwell upon the achievements of Government.

President: I was waiting to see if the Leader of the House did intend to refer to any specific actions of Government in detail. I shall be obliged if the Leader of the House confines himself to the general aspect of and not make any detailed references except on the financial policy of Government.

Sir Narasimha Sarma said he did not want to deviate from the ruling of the Chair. He contended that financially Government had inherited a very difficult situation in 1920, but they had been able to overcome and present a satisfactory Budget. It would be remembered that men's minds were unhinged as a result of the war and immediately after there were the Punjab occurrences followed by failure of crops and influenza epidemic. Government had at such a time to meet Treasury bills to a large amount, but there were also at that time internal disturbances requiring additional expenditure, but Government with the assistance, the loyal assistance and co-operation of both the Houses of the Legislature were to embark on a policy of retrenchment. True the military expenditure was large and that if money was required for development purposes, the military expenditure should be reduced. As a result of their policy, Government had been able to maintain cordial relations on the frontier, they had established the Chamber of Princes and made other changes which brought some Indian States under the direct control of the Government of India. Government had not been idle in the economic sphere either. They had spent more than fifty crores and brought twenty million acres under crops. Railways programmes had been pushed forward. The cotton industry had been placed on asolid foundation. The policy of discriminating protection was being followed in order to help Indian industries and labour legislation had been taken in hand. So everything had been done so far as financial circumstances permitted. The Government of India was now pursuing a policy of reducing the outside debt and Sir Basil Blackett was doing everything in that direction. It was just what they the Indian Nation Congress had been demanding for several years. Government had now provided for healthy Indianisation of the Services. Thus it would be seen that since 1920, they had advanced a great deal. No Government could say that it had not made mistakes, but the Government of India practised extreme tolerance to show to a certain section of the Indian people the unwisdom of carrying their unhealthy activities. He admitted that they had not fully succeeded in doing so, but the heart of the people was sound and if only the ignorance of the masses was not taken advantage of by a certain section, the situation would vastly improve. He did not want to deal with the question of reforms in detail. It was perfectly legitimate on the part of those who had entered the Legislature to advance the cause of the reforms to the extent that prudence dictated, but he had been asked by Mr. Ramdas to resign because the Assembly had carried a motion refusing allowances for the members of the Executive Council. If he (Sir Narasimha Sarma) felt that he was not receiving that cooperation from his colleagues on the Executive Council then he should have felt bound to resign his place, but to ask him to resign merely because the Assembly wanted to make a general attack on Government policy was ridiculous. If Mr. Ramdas could show Government had on any particular account done anything detrimental to the interests of the people of this country, he would certainly resign. The motion to which Mr. Ramdas referred related to the opinion of the Assembly that the Muddiman Committee report was not satisfactory. The Government of India had not even discussed that report and yet the friends of Mr. Ramdas wanted the members of the Executive Council to resign. If the Government of India as a whole had come to a decision which in his (the speaker's) opinion was detrimental to the interests of the people of this country, it would be time for him to resign. Meanwhile to ask him to resign was ridiculous. If Government members were to take their positions of responsibility so lightly and were to resign their seats on a motion of the description to which Mr. Ramdas referred, Government would be powerless. Indeed he refused to think that any responsible member, European or Indian, would give weight to a vote of that description.

SORRY FOR ATTACKING INDIAN MEMBERS.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas regretted Mr. Ramdas's attack on the Indian members of the Government. He declared that the Indian members had the confidence of the House and that if anything had happened which was against their conscience they would not have stuck to their post. The same attitude would have been adopted by both English and Indian members of Government who were all gentlemen.

Discussing the financial policy the speaker felt that the exchange policy meant in effect the giving of bounty to imports at the expense of exports. He quoted figures to challenge the contention of Sir Basil Blackett that the rupee prices were stable and felt that a Currency Committee should be appointed without delay. He also impressed the necessity of associating members of the Council of State on the Committee to enquire into the public debt of India. He hoped this Committee would meet before the next session. The speaker concluding regretted that the Mercantile Committee's report had not yet been given effect to.

Major Akbar Mohammed Khan, assured that the Executive Council had full confidence of the House. The speaker took objection to the heavy taxation in the shape of super tax and income tax which was driving capital out of the country. Islamic law laid down that the tax should be two and a half per cent of income and that the utmost limit of tax should be ten per cent. In India, however, some people were taxed even up to twenty per cent. This heavy tax should be removed and every man should be made to bear his share of the burden of taxation.

Mr. Sukhbir Sinha also urged reduction in super tax and hoped the Finance Member would lower it next year at least. There was a tendency among Hindu families to divide themselves in order to evade the high rate of super tax. This should be discouraged because such families had proved to be the backbone of Government and their division was not in the interest of Government. Adverting to Mr. Ramdas's charge against Government he did not agree that Government had lost the confidence of the people as a whole. It might have lost the confidence of a section of the people. He agreed, however, that Government's policy in respect of the development of nations-building departments, particularly agriculture, had not been sufficiently progressive.

Lala Ramsarandas also took exception to the remarks of Mr. Ramdas. He felt that the salt tax should not have been further reduced by the Assembly.

SIR UMAR HAYAT AGAINST REDUCTION.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan said though he would welcome the new comer (Swarajist), he should have been more welcome elsewhere. (Laughter). He, however had sympathy with the new member and thought that if the Finance Bill was thrown out and Government brought to a standstill for a month Mr. Ramdas would be the first to come and declare his confidence in Government. So far as the Punjab was concerned it was a poor province and it would be pleased if it had no tax to pay for a month. (Laughter). The speaker said that the object of the Swarajists in reducing the salt tax was not to benefit the poor, but to bring Government to standstill. He believed that the salt tax was the only method by which every person in the country could be made to share the cost of the administration. He would, therefore, stand against the reduction made by the Assembly in the tax particularly as it endangered relief to the Punjab.

SIR BASIL DEFENDS FINANCIAL POLICY.

Sir Basil Blackett said he did not propose to deal with the political question which had been fully and admirably dealt with by Sir Narasimha Sarma. If the policy of obstruction was to be pursued to prove that the framers of the constitution were wise in putting emergency provisions to deal with the kind of situation that had arisen, that purpose had been served, but continuance of that policy would not take them a step further. He first replied to Mr. Lallubhai's observations about exchange and then concentrated on meeting criticism often advanced about high taxation that had been imposed since 1913-14. Some had said that taxation had gone up by 48 crores and some had put forward other figures. He took the trouble to ascertain the correct position by comparing the revenues in 1913-14 with that in 1923-24 when fresh taxation was imposed last. Revenue of India in 1913-14 stood at a total of 71 crores and 85 lakhs including proceeds from land revenue of 31 crores two lakhs. The revenue of India in 1923-24 stood at a total of 135 crores 86 lakhs. Taking the index figure of 100, the revenue of India had increased from 100 to 187 from 1913-14 to 1923-24. During the same period the population of British India had increased from over 143 million to over 247 millions. Revenue in 1913-14 was calculated to be Rs. 2/15 per head compared with Rs. 5/8 per head in 1923-24. The main increase in revenue had occurred under customs and income tax. Of course, customs duty was paid by the whole of India and not merely by British India. He next turned to examine increase in wholesale prices and taking the index figure of Bombay, he found that during the same decade wholesale prices had risen from 100 to 182. Thus between 1913-14 and 1923-24 taxation had gone up almost exactly in proportion to the increase in prices. Therefore the commodity value of Government revenue was very little more than what it was before the war. He did not say that the point was very accurate, but these figures should apply a useful corrective to rash statements that the cost of the administration and military expenditure had risen to staggering proportions. The Government record was thus better than its critics would allow. People who went into a shop to buy goods to-day paid the same proportion for the value of the services as they paid for the services of Government. Compared with 1913-14, this was creditable when they recognised that, during the decade the great war had occurred and had cost India considerably. In the case of railway fares and rates, the department of Sir Charles Innes was charging lesser in proportion to the increase in wholesale prices. Therefore, railways in terms of commodities were cheaper to-day than before the war. Professor Hamilton delivered the other day an interesting lecture at Patna on the subject. So far as land revenue was concerned, return from it had risen during the decade from 31 crores 20 lakhs to 34 crores 62 lakhs. Thus in terms of commodity the burden of land revenue had been considerably diminishing and wherever there was permanent settlement, it went on diminishing as prices changed. He had made these observations to apply corrective to the charge of extravagance against Government. The whole system of taxation was, however, now under enquiry. He hoped this was a subject in which the whole country was interested. He realised that the fact that taxation had not been above commodity value compared with pre-war prices did not mean that the burden on the individual taxpayer was the same. He expressed his views on super tax a fortnight ago. His speech should not be understood as suggesting that he was not in favour of reduction in taxation and expenditure.

As regards army estimates he did not think they could now look forward to large savings under this head, though they would continue to economise as far as possible. He thought improvement should be in the direction of increased yield from the existing sources of taxation. He also hoped that as a result of the Debt Redemption Scheme, considerable saving would result in the charges on account of interest. Indeed he looked forward to a decrease in expenditure under this head and to an increase in their total revenue to get rid of provincial contributions and make reductions in other taxes. They had, however, to remember that some items like Excise and Opium revenues were not on a secure footings. On the other hand, he hoped for an increase from such sources as railways.

The motion for taking the Finance Bill into consideration was then put and passed only Mr. Ramdas crying no. The Council rose for lunch.

SALT TAX RESTORED TO 1—4.

On reassembling, Mr. McWatters moved an amendment to restore the salt tax, to 1/4 per maund. This rate of tax, he said, had been in force for the last nine years with the exception of one year when it was doubled. The rate of Rs. 1/4 was in force at the time the reformed constitution was put into operation and he promise of the eventual extinction of provincial contribution was given on the basis of this tax at Rs. 1/4. He now asked the House to restore that rate to enable Government to redeem its pledge and reduce contributions this year substantially. If, however, the tax remained at Re. 1 Government would lose Rs. 90 lakhs this year and 125 lakhs in the succeeding years. They would thus lose 6 crores in 5 years at a time when the provinces were crying for money for schemes of development. This morning's telegram reported that the Madras Council had unanimously carried a motion of adjournment against reduction of salt tax by the Assembly. Indeed the speaker felt that one of the causes which had retarded healthy development of the constitution had been lack of funds. As regards the so-called burden on the consumer which the reduction of the duty by four annas would relieve it would result in the removal of the tax of three-fifth of an anna per head per annum. This might be only a gain to consumer on a theoretical basis, but in practice even this would only go into the pocket of the middlemen. For the sake of this insignificant advantage, they were sacrificing 125 lakhs a year. Indeed they would be sacrificing substance for shadow.

Mr. Ramdass opposed the Government amendment. The Assembly he said was primarily responsible for taxation and its decisions should not be upset. He held that a man's right to eat salt ought to be as free as his right to breathe air.

Mr. Ramdas contended that the Budget contained much room for retrenchment and the salt tax could still be fixed at one rupee as decided by the Assembly. It was not the duty of the Council of State to frame the Budget; that was the function of the executive. This Council had no hand in it.

Sir Basil Blackett:—Your duty is to spoil what we have done.

Mr. Natesan said he was amused at the attitude of Mr. Ramdas on this motion, because it was against the interests of India as a whole and particularly against that of the provinces which got remission of contributions. It would be a lamentable mistake to adopt the suggestion of Mr. Ramdas because the nation-building departments would suffer.

Mr. Yamin Khan supporting the amendment of Mr. McWatters asked his colleague Mr. Ramdas not to play to the galleries.

Mr. Karandikar opposed the amendment of Mr. McWatters. He appealed to the representatives of the richer classes in the Council to sympathise with the lot of the poor. He said the money for the Lee recommendations was to come from the difference between one rupee and one rupee four annas in salt duty.

Sir Basil Blackett said Government of India was pledged to giving priority to provincial contributions. Reasons for poverty were absence of education, absence of sanitation, absence of measures for combating malaria. If provincial Governments got their remission, they would be able to take measures so that the next generation might escape from disease and lead a better life. Sir Basil claimed that the poor people were to benefit by keeping the salt duty at one rupee four annas.

AMENDMENT CARRIED.

The House divided and Mr. McWatter's amendment to restore salt duty was carried by 35 votes to 4. These four were Mr. V. Ramdas. Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Vedamurti and Mr. Karandikar. Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari was not present in the House at the time of voting.—A.P.

AGE OF CONSENT BILL.

THURSDAY'S ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

DELHI, March 19

Mr. Jinnah moved a formal amendment that the Punjab Outrages Act and the Moplah Outrages Act, which were dependent upon the regulation in respect of certain provisions be not affected by the repeal of laws under the Bill. Some legal discussion arose about the amendment and eventually the Home Member said if necessary they would rectify it in the Council of State.

Mr. Rangachariar made it clear that while he would have liked to see his amendments passed he must support this. (Hear, hear). He regretted, that Government had not given effect to the Repressive Laws Committee's report.

Sir Alexander Muddiman opposed the Bill. He asked those who said Government could ask foreign characters to leave India as to how they would deal with their own bad characters sent back by other countries. Mr. Ranga Iyer had called them liars. All he hoped was that Mr. Ranga Iyer used that expression in the Pickwickian sense (laughter). Mr. Ranga Iyer had also alleged that Government was following repressive policy to break up the Swaraj Party. If that was Government's policy certainly then it had been applied very inefficiently (laughter). So far as Mr. Patel was concerned he had told them that he would soon bring forward a bill repealing even the Punjab Murderous Outrages Act. Mr. Patel's position was perfectly clear. He wanted to deprive the Executive of all power whether by refusing supplies or by replying bills. The speaker strongly opposed the Bill.

The House then divided and passed Mr. Patel's Bill by 71 votes against 40.

AGE OF CONSENT BILL.

On Dr. Gour's motion the House took into consideration the Select Committee's report on the Age of Consent Bill.

Further discussion on this bill has been fixed for Monday. The Assembly was adjourned till Monday.—A.P.

LORD RAWLINSON'S SUCCESSOR.

SIR WILLIAM BIRDWOOD APPOINTED.

DELHI, Mar. 21.

A communique says:—His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Field Marshal Sir William Riddel Birdwood Bart G. C. B. G., C. M. G., K. C. S. I., C. I. E., D. S. O., I. A. to be the Commander-in-Chief in India in succession to General Lord Rawlinson G. C. G., C. S. I., C. C. O., K. C. M. G., when the latters tenure of appointment expires in November 1925. —A. P.

ALL INDIA DIGAMBAR JAIN CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HASAN, Mar. 19.

The All India Digambar Jain Conference concluded its interesting session on Monday night. Among the resolutions agreed upon the following are important.

Prevention of cattle slaughter in the State and absolute prevention on festive occasions; Adequate representation of Jains in the State service. Funds for the restoration of Sravanabelagola shrines and other Jain shrines in Mysore from state funds. Bridging of the Hemavathi at Mandagiri as early as practicable and that Hindi language should be encouraged and popularised.

Other resolutions were meant for an amelioration of the Jains.

BURMA COUNCIL.

RANGOON, March 19.

At the Legislative Council to-day, after discussion on demands for grants the total demand made by the Home Member for Rs. 2,99,56,050 to meet the expenditure of the Home and Political Departments was carried without any cut.

An animated debate took place on a motion for the reduction of Rs. 1,000 under the head General Administration, the object of the mover being to express dissatisfaction at the behaviour of the police in Fytche Square incident on the day of Rev. U. Ottama's conviction. The motion was supported by the Nationalist Party, but was strongly opposed by the members representing European constituency and Burma Chamber.

The motion was lost by 37 against 36 votes.

Mr. U. Pu, Minister for Agriculture Excise and Forests, then moved that grant for Rs. 2,82,17,500 be made to meet the requirements for his departments for the year 1925-26. The discussion will be resumed to-morrow.—A.P.

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NEW MADRAS EXECUTIVE COUNCILLOR.

DR. USMAN APPOINTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, March 20.

The appointment of Dr. Usman, the President of the Madras Corporation as Executive Councillor in place of Sir Mohamed Habibullah has been announced and this will set at rest all speculations and the propaganda that was carried on in the Press for and against his appointment. A member of the Ministerialist party, but even in the case of such a pliable gentlemen the Government have been careful enough to see that he does not secure seniority over the present acting Revenue Member. Therefore, the present acting Revenue Member has been confirmed and Dr. Usman will have to wait till 31st March when the Hon. Sir A. R. Knapp goes home on leave preparatory to retirement.

The appointment of Dr. Usman as Executive Councillor will necessitate a fresh election to the Presidentship of the Madras Corporation. I understand that Mr. O. Thanikachala Chettiar is busy canvassing for the same.

APPROVED OF BY KING.

MADRAS, Mar. 20.

The following press communique has been issued:—

His Majesty the King has approved of the appointment of Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks, C. S. I., C. I. E., I.C.S., and Khan Bahadur Mohammad Usman Sahib as members of the Executive Council of the Governor of Fort St. George.—A. P.

PROVINCIAL REMISSION.

MADRAS' DEMAND.

MADRAS, March 19.

The Madras Legislative Council discussed this afternoon the adjournment motion of Sir James Simpson in regard to the remission of provincial contribution. Referring to the action of the Assembly, Sir James said that the Madras representatives in the Assembly had acted on the ground of political expediency against the larger interests of their province. He wanted the Council to tell the Government of India that their foremost need was the remission of provincial contribution.

Dewan Bahadur Krishna Nair and others supported the motion, but they could not join the mover in his condemnation of the action of the Madras members in the Assembly who voted for the reduction of salt duty.

In the light of the speeches made in the House, Sir James Simpson said he found the House fairly unanimous in the matter of getting relief from the provincial contribution. But for the sake of unanimity he agreed to amend his motion as follows:—

"That the business of this Council be adjourned for discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance namely the situation created in the matter of remission of contribution of this Presidency and the serious effect which is likely to be produced on the provincial finance."

Several other members, including the Finance Member, who wanted the House to realise the seriousness of the situation and not to trust to luck, having spoken, the amended motion of Sir James Simpson was put to vote and carried without division.

The House was then adjourned.—A. P.

RETENTION OF COMMISSIONER

U. P. COUNCIL'S PROTEST.

LUCKNOW, March 19.

The U. P. Legislative Council adopted a token cut of Rs. 100 to record its protest against the retention of ten commissioners. Mr. O'Donell, Finance Member, explained that the Committee's recommendations along with the view of the U. P. Government had been submitted to the Government of India and hence the Government could take no further action on the matter.—A.P.

MR. JAWAHARLAL'S SUCCESSOR

PANDIT K. D. MALAVIYA ELECTED

ALLAHABAD, March 19.

A fully attended and lively meeting of the Allahad Municipal Board was held this evening to elect a Chairman in place of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (resigned.) Dr. Kailashnath Katju, an advocate of the High Court was proposed. At this Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya rose to a point of order saying that Dr. Katju could not stand as he was neither a member nor was his name on the electoral roll.

Mr. Zahur Ahmad, Senior Vice-Chairman who presided at the meeting ruled that Dr. Katju was qualified to stand as a candidate for the chairmanship. Babu Damodar Das and Pandit Kapildeo Malaviya, both vakils were also put up as candidates. A lively discussion took place on the point whether votes should be taken by ballot or by a show of hands. There was much shouting and the chairman had to call the House to order. The Chairman ruled that the vote should be by a show of hands.

The result of the voting was that Pandit Kapildeo Malaviya got 16 votes Dr. Katju 15 and Mr. B. Damodar Das 2 votes. Pandit Kapildeo was declared duly elected amid applause.—A.P.

A correspondent wires from Kaukhal under date March 20:—

Various exhibits for the All India Ayurvedic Exhibition are being received in large numbers. Those who have not yet sent them must do so immediately. All sorts of exhibits must reach Rishikul Ayurvedic College before 31st March.

MARQUESS CURZON DEAD.

(Continued from page 9.)

the Benares session of the Indian National Congress, Mr. Gokhale spoke as follows:—

"For seven long years all eyes had constantly to turn to one masterful figure in the land, now in admiration, now in astonishment, more often in anger and in pain till at last it has become difficult to realise that a change has really come. For a parallel to such an administration, we must, I think, go back to the times of Aurangzeb in the history of our own country. There we find the same attempt at a rule excessively centralised and intensely personal, the same strenuous purpose, the same overpowering consciousness of duty, the same marvellous capacity for work, the same sense of loneliness, the same persistence in a policy of distrust and repression, resulting in a bitter experience of all round. I think even the most devoted admirer of Lord Curzon cannot claim that he has strengthened the foundations of the British Rule in India. In some respects his lordship will be recognized as one of the greatest Englishmen that ever came out to this country. His wonderful intellectual gifts, his brilliant powers of expression, his phenomenal energy his boundless enthusiasm for work, these will ever be a theme of just and unstinted praise. But the gods are jealous and amidst such lavish endowments, they withheld from him a sympathetic imagination without which no man can ever understand an alien people and it is a sad truth that at the end of his administration Lord Curzon did not really understand the people of India. This was at the root of his many inconsistencies and made him a perpetual puzzle to most men. And thus the man who professed in all sincerity before he assumed the reins of office his great anxiety to show the utmost deference to the feelings and even the prejudices of those over whom he was set to rule, ended by denouncing in unmeasured terms not only the present generations of Indians but also their remote ancestors and even the ideals of their race which they cherish above everything else he who in the early prt of his administration publicly warned the official classes that "Official wisdom is not so transcendent as to be superior to the stimulus and guidance" of public opinion and who declared that in the present state of India "the opinion of the educated classes is one which it is not statesmanship to ignore or to despise" ended by trampling more systematically upon that opinion than any of his predecessors and claiming for his own judgment and that of his official colleagues a virtual character of infallibility. The fact is that Lord Curzon came to India with certain fixed ideas. To him India was a country where the Englishman was to monopolise for all times all power and talk all the while of duty. The Indian's only business was to be governed and it was a sacrilege on his part to have any other aspiration. In his scheme of things there was no room for the educated classes of the country and having failed to amuse them for any length of time by an empty show of taking them into his confidence, he proceeded in the end to refuse them.—Even in his last farewell address at the Byculla Club in Bombay, India exists only as a scene of the Englishman's labours with the toiling millions of the country—eighty per cent of the population in the background—the remaining twenty per cent for aught they are worth might as well be gently swept in to the sea! Had Lord Curzon been self-centred, had he had more humility in his nature he might perhaps have discovered his mistake before it was too late. This would probably have enabled him to avoid giving so much offence and causing so much pain as he unhappily did during the last two years, but I doubt if the main current of his administration would even then have flowed in another channel. Lord Curzon's highest ideal of statesmanship is efficiency of administration. He does not believe in what Mr. Gladstone used to call the principle of liberty as a factor of human progress. He has no sympathy with the popular aspirations and when he finds them among a subject people, he thinks he is rendering their country a service by trying to put them down. Thus in the Byculla Club speech he actually stated that he had not offered political concessions to the people of India because he did not regard it as wisdom or statesmanship in the interest of India itself to do so! Taking Lord Curzon at his highest we find him engaged in a herculean attempt to strengthen the Englishman's monopoly of power in India and stem the tide of popular agitation and discontent by rousing the members of the bureaucracy to a sense of duty similar to his own and raising the standard of administrative efficiency all round. The attempt has failed and it was bound to fail. Never was discontent in India more acute and widespread than when the late Viceroy laid down the reins of office and as regards the bureaucratic monopoly of power I think we are sensibly nearer the time when it will be successfully assailed."

Lord Curzon's attempt to explain away the Queen's Proclamation, his open insult to the honour of the entire nation in the course of his Convocation Address to the alumni of the Calcutta University, his attempt to curtail the freedom of the Universities and to officialise them more and more, his sneers at the educated classes and attempts to sow dissension between Hindus and Mussalmans—these and other acts of his regime earned for him a degree of unpopularity which had not fallen to the lot of any Viceroy, before him. The only redeeming features of the regime, were his genuine, interest in Indian art and antiquities, and his attempt to eliminate the red-tape as much as possibe in several branches of the administrative machinery.

CABINET MINISTER.

Lord Curzon was conferred the honorary degree of D.C.L. by the Oxford University in 1904 and in 1908 he ws elected Chancellor of the same University. In the latter year he was elected a representative peer for Ireland and thus gave up the idea of returning to the House of Commons. He received an Earldom as one of the Coronation honours in 1911. After the outbreak of the Great European War, he with other Unionist leaders joined Mr. Asquith's Coalition Cabinet in 1915, as Lord Privy Seal. He accepted the presidency of the Board in 1916, and in July of that year he became a permanent member of the War Committee of the Cabinet. When Mr. Lloyd George formed his Ministry in December, Lord Curzon became the leader of the House of Lords with the office of the President of the Council. He was also chosen as one of the four Ministers who formed the "War Cabinet." After the Paris Conference he took over charge of the Foreign Office from Mr. Balfour. He remained foreign Secretary until Mr. Baldwin's Government gave way to Labour Government. In the formation of Mr Baldwin's (present) second Cabinet, he was replaced by Mr. Austen Chamberlain in the Foreign Office. Marquess Curzon, however, was incuded in the Ministry, as Lrod President of the Council and Leader of the House of Lords. His chances of becoming Prime Minister, which had appeared extremely light at one time, disappeared owing to his being a peer and consequent inability to be the leader of the House of Commons. His administration of the Foreign Office was a great failure as much because of his haugty attitude as because of his failure to realise facts, not consonant with his ideas of imperial aggrandisesness. His bungling of the negotiations with the Russian Soviet as well as with the Turks at Lausanne was patent to everybody. Nor was he more successful in his dealings with M. Poincare. Lord Curzon's first wife, by whom he had three daughters, died in 1906, and in 1917 he married, as his second wife, Grace Elvina, widow of Alfred Duggan, of Buenos Aires, and daughter of J. Munroe Hinds, U. S. Minister in Brazil. He succeeded to the barony of Scarsdale on his father's death in 1916 and became a K. G. in the same year. He was created a Marquess on the King's birthday in 1921.

PEOPLES AND AMRITSAR BANKS.

FINAL WINDING UP.

LAHORE, March 19.

The liquidation proceedings of the Peoples Bank and the Amritsar Bank Limited having terminated, Mr. Billimoria, official liquidator, applied to the Lahore High Court for the final winding up order of the bank for disposing of the balance remaining in his hands and relieving him from the office of the official liquidator. The application was disposed of by Justice Broadway who pronounced his orders today. There was on the 5th March, 1925, a balance in the hands of the Official Liquidator of Rs. 51,088/9/8 in the Peoples Bank and Rs. 7,108/4/1 in the Amritsar Bank. His Lordship decided to hand over the final balances in both these banks to the official trustee of the Punjab for the purpose of establishing and endowing a scholarship in six colleges, Forman Christian, Daynand, Islamia, Dyal Singh and Santan Colleges in Lahore and Khalsa College in Amritsar. His Lordship further ordered that upon the applicant paying to the official trustee of the Punjab the balances of the above mentioned sums and passing his accounts and handing over documents and papers of the Bank as ordered he (Mr. Billimoria) would be released from further liability. He ordered that the above banks be dissolved as from three months from this date. Regarding the disposal of the books and papers of the two Banks other than the file of proceedings and the accounts of official liquidator which were to be deposited in the records of the High Court, His Lordship ordered that all the books and records of the Bank relating to the years prior to 1913 should be destroyed, the books and papers relating to the liquidation proceedings to be made over to the official trustee of the Punjab to be retained by him for such period as may be necessary for the disposal of amounts already entrusted to him but for a period of not less than two years.—A.P.

KHADI PROPAGANDA.

MR. BANKER TO VISIT AJMER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BEAWAR, Mar. 19.

Mr. Shankarlal Banker, Secretary All-India Khadi Board will be visiting Ajmer on the 3rd of April to confer with the workers interested in Khadi work in regard to the promotion of khaddar in the province. A meeting of all such people in the province who deal in khadi business or propose to start business and also those who by reason of financial loses or otherwise have stopped work have been called the same day.

STRANGE MENTALITY.

PUNJAB M' L. C.'S AGAINST SALT TAX REDUCTION.

LAHORE, March 19.

In the Punjab Legislative Council to-day, the action of the Legislative Assembly in reducing the salt tax to one rupee per maund and thereby endangering the remission of provincial contributions was criticised on the motion of Syed Muhammad Hussain, during the debate on the general Administration. He and his supporters suggested a representation to the Government of India and the Assembly to restore the tax. One member said, that the Viceroy must certify the salt tax.

Doctor Gogul Chand, Swarajist, justified the Assembly's action and considered it irrelevant to discuss it here.

Sir John Maynard said if the Finance Bill could not be modified even in the Council of State then the Punjab would get a remission of 35 lakhs instead of 56 lakhs, but he hoped it was quite probable that the Punjab would get a remission as anticipated.

Syed Muhammad Hussain then withdrew his nominal cut.—A.P.

SHOOTING CLUBS FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

C. P. COUNCIL PROROGUED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 20.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council met to-day at 1-30 Hon'ble Mr. S. B. Tambe presiding. While moving his resolution recommending the composition of a non-official committee of elected members of the Council to frame the proposals for facilitating the establishment of Shooting Clubs particularly in connection with high schools and coleges, Dr. Moonje said young men of India must be prepared to shoulder up the responsibility of national defence. The speaker accused Government of racial bias, when he offered to provide for 50,000 recruits at the time of the last European warfare.

Mr. Dharmadhikari while supporting the resolution thought that without national defence self-rule would be a myth and that there was a fine material in India to convert the same into the best national army. Mr. G. R. Joshi also supported the resolution with a good speech.

Mr. S. M. Chitnavis ex-Minister to C. p. Government strongly supported the resolution making out a strong case in favour of giving immediate effect to the recommendations contained in Dr. Moonje's resolution. Mr. Chitnavis thought the public life in the country ought to be a mirror of education, but that mirror at times did not reflect the highest ideal and the civic sense of responsibility must be engendered among the young men along with the formation of character, which was much very much, neglected.

Hon'ble Sir M. V. Joshi while opposing Dr Moonje's resolution requested the mover not to press his resolution till the next session of the Council, which the Home Member said would meet in July next and by which time the local Government will be in a better position to chalk out its definite policy in accordance with the instructions from the Government of India, which were anxiously awaited. The resolution was then put to vote and carried without division.

MUNICIPALITIES IN TAHSIL TOWNS.

Mr. Thakur's (Swarajist) resolution asking Government to compulsorily establish municipalities in the Tahsil towns and towns having more than 5,000 population was acceded to by, on behalf of the Government, by Mr. Mathias, Finance Secretary.

After one more resolution was carried without division the Hon'ble President prorogued the Council at 3-45 in accordance with the instructions received from H. E. the Governor.

GARDEN PARTY TO EX-PRESIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 20.

In honour of Sir G. M. Chitnavis, ex-President of the C. P. Council, this evening a garden party was arranged in the gardens of the Council. Almost all members of the Council, Swarajists and others were prominently present besides officials and prominent citizens. His Excellency Sir Montague Butler, Governor was invited and graced the occasion. His Excellency and Sir G. M. Chitnavis were both garlanded. His Excellency freely mixed amongst the members of the Swaraja Party, who were introduced by the Hon. Mr. S. B. Tambe. Light refereshments were served. After this was over, Hon'ble Mr. S. B. Tambe, President, proposed a vote of thanks to Sir G. M. Chitnavis and paid a high tribute to Sir Gangedhar for his excellent services during his tenure of office as president. After Sir G. M. Chitnavis had replied on suitable terms the function terminated.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bombay received a Deputation of Millhands at Government House, Bombay on Friday the 20th March.

The Governor of Bombay visited the Sailors' Home on Friday the 20th March.

The Governor of Bombay laid the Foundation Stone of the New Wards at the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, Carnac Road on Friday the 20th March.

The Governor of Bombay dined with the Officers of the Bombay Battalion (A.F.I.) at the Willingdon Sports Club on Friday the 20th March.

The Governor of Bombay has appointed Captain F. Seymour-Williams, D.S.O., to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp on his personal Staff.

His Excellency the Governor of Burma, Sir Harcourt Butler, will avail himself of leave with effect from 4th April and not from 26th March as reported before.

A press communique states: H. E. Sir Harcourt Butler who has been suffering from an attack of gastric influenza is now convalescent.

Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru of the Servants of India Society has been elected President of the Fifth U. P. Liberal Conference which is to meet at Cawnpore during Easter holidays.

Lord Lytton left Howrah on Friday evening for Delhi.

Mahatma Gandhi arrives in Madras on Sunday and in the same evening unveils the portrait of the late S. Kasturiranga Iyengar in the "Hindu" office.

Mr. Manning, the retiring Governor of Ceylon is leaving the Island on April 1st by the Bibby liner "Yorkshire." Until Sir Hugh Clifford's arrival Clementi, the Colonial Secretary will carry on the Government.

"The Madras Mail" understands that Lord Lytton after succeeding Lord Reading will proceed on a tour to Madras. His Excellency will reach Ootacamund on April 16th, via Arkonam, and will stay there till April 28th.

Lord Lytton will arrive at Delhi on Saturday night to confer with the Viceroy and will leave again on Sunday for Calcutta.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

TWO DULL GAMES,

A DISPUTED GOAL.

The standard of hockey in the Aga Khan Tournament is hardly worthy of much notice in its present stage. Friday's scanty crowd was bored with two mediocre displays of erratic hockey. The re-play between the Bombay United and the local team of the Islam Gymkhana was far from being impressive. The United won the day by three goals to nil. Two goals were scored in the first half by Race and Rom Morea. The Gymkhana failed to utilize the opportunities they had and although the game was fairly even in the second half, the United increased their lead through Race.

The teams were:—

Bombay United:—Alimo; Cantem and H. Powell; Boult, P. Powell and Marshall; Rom Morea, Rod Morea, Race, Sequeira and M. Powell.

Islam Gymkhana:—Khan; A. Siddiqui and G. Shaikh; R. Shaikh, P. Siddiqui and Ahmed; Rasool, Ansari, Hamid, M. Siddiqui and Zaffar Ahmed.

Referees:—Messrs. Moloney and Bhoot.

AN UNSATISFACTORY GOAL.

The second round fixture between the Mahar Youngmen and the second string of the G. I. P. had a rather unpleasant ending when after 50 minutes' dreary hit and run play, the Railwaymen were awarded a goal which to the discerning eye was hardly satisfactory. The game itself deserves very little description save that although the Mahars were not quite at home with their stick the Railwaymen were less able to assert themselves against a dogged defence. Ten minutes before the final whistle a free hit was given against the Mahars. A whistle sounded as the hit was taken and play was temporarily suspended. But when the ball rolled over the goal-line the Mahars were surprised to find that a goal had been signalled.

The Committee gave the aggrieved party a patient hearing and in view of the fact that an outside whistle interfered, have considered a re-play.

RUGBY UNION.

LONDON, March 19.

In Rugby Union to-day Newport beat Neath by eight points to three.

In County match Surrey drew with Sussex, the score being three points all.

Following are results of football matches played in League to-day:—

First Division: Blackburn 0, Bury 1.

Second Division: Hull 0, Middlesborough 0.—Reuter's Special.

BELGIANS BEAT FRENCH.

PARIS, March 19.

In the triangular inter-army football tournament Belgians beat French by two goals to nil. The Belgians will win the championship having already defeated the British.—Reuter's Special.

MILLIGAN BEATS KID LEWIS.

LONDON, March 19.

At the Albert Hall to-night, in twenty-round contest at middle-weights, Tommy Milligan, the British Welterweight Champion beat Kid Lewis, who was disqualified in the fifth round for holding.—Reuter's Special.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

PROBABLES

LONDON, March 19.

Following is list of probable starters for Lincolnshire Handicap with their jockeys:—

Parth (O'Neill), Condover (Lister), Tapin (Donoghue), Jarvie (——), D'Orsay (R. Jones), Beresford (H. Beasley), Great Barrier (C. Elliott), Donzelon (—), All Green (Beary), Mignault (Smirke), Karl (—), Waygood (Pryor), Sunny Rose (Lane), Argeia (—), Westmead (J. Beasley), Pandarus (R. James), Dinkie (—), Page Three (Alford), Irish Eagle (Bonham), King Willow (Walsh), Tranquillette (Doyle), Grand Joy (Richards), Brimstone (H. Leach), Spun (A. Burns), You You (—), Grave Fairy (Howard), Mademoiselle M. (Murch). Likwang (Sirett), Signet (A. Berry), L S D (Morris), Pipers Sen (Barber), Guinea Stamp (—).—Reuter's Special.

GRAND NATIONALS.

PROBABLES.

LONDON, March 19.

Following is the list of probable starters for Grand National with their jockeys:—

Silvo (—), Alcazar (F. Rees), Music Hall (L. Rees), Old Tay Bridge (J. Anthony), Fly Mask (Doyle), Sergeant Murphy (Escott), Ballinode (I. Morgan), Ma (Hogan Jr.), White Surrey (Tighe), Royal Chancellor (G. Goswell), Ben Cruchan (Owner), Ardeen (Lefebve), Sprig (T. Leader), Arravale (Meaney), Winnall (Gurmey), Patsy Vth (Owner), Ammonal (Trudgill), His Luck (Burford), Punt Gun (Dick), Double Chance (Major J. Wilson), Taffytus (Lall), Madrigald (—), Thrown In (J. Goswell), Gracious Gift (Parvin), Dwarf of Forest (—), Keep Cool (Green), Drifter (Watkinson), Pencoed (D. Thomas), Ballymacrory (Moylan), Soldier Bill (Waudby), All White (Mason) Peter the Piper (Turner), Jack Horner (Blair), Gardenrath (T. James), James Pigg (Robson).—Reuter's Special.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 20.

At the Bank of England half-yearly court, the Governor announced that the Profits for six months ended 28th February after provision had been made for all contingencies amounted to £673,622 making Rest £3,699,812. After providing for dividend of six per cent. les tax, the rest would be £3,023,097.—Reuter.

A meeting of the Central National Mahomedan Association has passed a resolution advocating the appointment of one other Mahomedan Minister in the new Bengal Ministry.

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THE NATIONAL ECHO.

Calcutta—Saturday, July 28, 1920, Page 4.

from our own correspondent.

A useful remedy for Asthma has been discovered by a local philanthropist. The gentleman is one J.P. Ray who has cured a friend of mine from this fearful malady. His medicine is simple and as it is an improvement upon the existing systems of treatment which afford at least temporary relief it is well worth trying. And I am sure this information if properly utilised will be a blessing to many a desperate soul.

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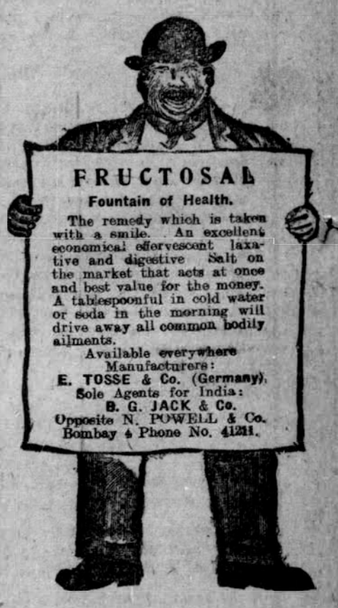
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I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand iloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in conection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-lookfng hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advetised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

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The medicine is absolutely free from all poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT, MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God I would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, March 19.)

Mr. Tikamdas Dewandas, Pleader, Karachi, to be a Notary Public and to exercise his functions as such in the District of Karachi (including Karachi) for the period of the absence from Karachi during the current year of Mr. T. G. Elphinstone.

Mr. A. K. Graham and Mr. V. A. Grantham, M.L.C., are appointed to be Justices of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay.

Mr. Rasul Baksh Muhammad Husain to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind during the absence of Mr. P. J. Athaide on leave or pending further orders.

Mr. V. R. Nachane is appointed pending further orders to act as Assistant Secretary to Government, Home Department vice Mr. D. O'Flynn.

Mr. W. N. U. Dunlop, I.C.S., Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Poona, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Poona.

Senior Inspector E. Sheehy of the Motor Vehicles Department to act as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, vice Mr. M. J. Giles appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, or pending further orders.

Mr. Lionel Stuart Rusby confirmed as an Assistant Superintendent of Police with effect from the 6th March, 1925.

Mr. E. J. Taleyarkhan to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Second Class in the Surat District.

Mr. Mahadev Ramchandra Chaubal, LL.B., to act as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Surat, vice Mr. D. D. Cooper, LL.B., pending further orders.

Mr. Dhanjishah Dosabhai Cooper, LL.B., on relief, to act as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. N. V. Desai, LL.B., pending further orders.

Mr. Naginlal Venilal Desai, LL.B., on relief, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Khandesh, vice Mr. J. T. Scotson, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. Indravadan Narayanbhai Mehta, Bar.-at-Law, to be Sixth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, with effect from the 18th February, 1925, and to continue to act as Fifth Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Pitamberdas Lavji Thacker, LL.B., to act as Sixth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, vice Mr. Indravadan N. Mehta.

With effect from 29th March, 1925, vice Mr. F. Oliveira, LL.B., retiring, Mr. Ghulam Husain Rahamatullah Khairaz, Bar.-at-Law, to be Second Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Hormazdiar Phiroz Dastur, Bar.-at-Law, to be Third Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Dorab N. D. Khandalavala, LL.B., Bar.-at-Law, to be Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Indravadan N. Mehta, Bar.-at-Law, to be Sixth Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Pitamberdas Lavji Thacker, LL.B., to be Sixth Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. R. R. Sane, Assistant Judge, Khandesh, is empowered to hold enquiries into Municipal election cases generally in the District of Khandesh.

Mr. K. G. Kulkarni, Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Satara, is empowered to hold enquiries into Local Board election cases generally in the District of Satara, also Municipal election cases in the said District.

Leave on average pay for one month and nine days granted to Mr. B. R. Mehendale, First Class Sub-Judge, Satara, by the District Judge, Satara, is extended on medical certificate on average pay by one month.

Mr. R. K. Kulkarni, Head Karkun and Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Nasik, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that District and is invested with power to make order as to first offender (Section 562).

Rao Bahadur R. H. Pege, Deputy Superintendent of Police, is granted leave on average pay on medical certificate for one month and twelve days in continuation of the leave granted him by Government Notification, dated the 28th November, 1924.

Mr. S. S. Karnad, Mamlatdar, Ranebennur, and Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Dharwar, is invested with power to require security for good behaviour (Section 110, Cr. Pr. Code).

Mr. J. M. Sladen, I.C.S., a Magistrate of the First Class in the Nasik District, is invested with power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes (section 407, Cr. Pr. Code).

Mr. Walabdas Parumal Gajria to act as Deputy Collector in Sind, vice Mr. Bhawandas Fatehchand, transferred pending further orders.

Mr. Ambaprasad Naranji Shangvi, Head Accountant, Broach, acted temporarily as Huzur Deputy Collector, Broach, from 10th to 11th February, 1925, (both days inclusive).

Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Navroji, an elected member of the Belgaum Cantonment Board, has resigned his seat.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Tillard, D.S.O., R.E., will be an ex-officio member of the Cantonment Board at Kirkee, with effect from 1st April, 1925, vice Major E. J. Loring, M.C., R.E., proceeding on leave.

Colonel J. Clementi, O.B.E., having reassumed charge of Belgaum Station with effect from 2nd March, 1925, is an ex-officio member of the Cantonment Board, Belgaum, vice Major C. G. D. Huggins.

Mr. S. S. Kale is invested with all the powers and duties of a Survey Settlement Officer in charge of a survey for the purposes of the survey of the lands other than those used ordinarily for the purposes of agriculture only within the limits of the town of Yawal in the East Khandesh District.

Mr. V. B. Mardhekar is granted, with effect from the date of relief, leave on average pay for four months.

Mr. J. V. Joshi is confirmed with effect from 2nd January, 1925, in the post of Assistant Secretary to Government in the Finance Department created by Government Notification, dated 5th January, 1924.

The Revd. A. C. Gaul, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, is appointed Chaplain of Ahmednagar, vice the Revd. C. R. Ryall proceeding on leave.

License to solemnize marriages is granted to Mr. W. A. Reynolds of the Salvation Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Melhuish, D.S.O., I.M.S., to be Director, Belgaum Vaccine Institute, on his return from leave, vice Dr. Dalal, retiring.

Dr. R. V. Shiveshwarkar, D.P.H., Acting Assistant Director of Public Health, to be permanent Assistant Director of Public Health in the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Fisher.

Dr. K. A. Gandhi, D.P.H., Acting Assistant Director of Public Health, to be permanent Assistant Director of Public Health from the date on which Dr. Dalal retires.

Mr. W. A. Evershed, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.M.Inst.C.E., as Executive Engineer, Special Irrigation District, vice Mr. C. C. Inglis, B.A.I. (Dub.), Executive Engineer, on leave or until further orders.

Mr. Manekchand Tarachand Adalja, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is granted leave on average pay for four months and three days with effect from the 14th April, 1925, or the subsequent date of relief. Mr. Adalja is allowed to retain a lien on his appointment during his leave as sanctioned above.

The leave on average pay for six weeks granted to Mr. R. B. Patel, Assistant Prothonotary, High Court, Bombay, has been extended by the Hon. the Chief Justice up to the 14th day of March, 1925 inclusive.

Mr. Madhav Raghunath Bagwe, LL.B., and Mr. Dattatraya Govind Bhalerav are admitted as Vakils of the High Court.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE

APPEAL AGAINST ACQUITTAL.

THREE ACCUSED CONVITED—FOUR ACQUITTED.

Imperator.
vs.
Kashim Walad Mohdinsab and six others.
(Before Sir Norman Macleod C. J. and Justice Coyaji.)

This was an appeal under Sec. 417 of the Criminal Procedure Code by the Government of Bombay against the order of acquittal passed by Mr. V. M. Ferrers, Sessions Judge of Dharwar acquitting accused Nos. 3 to 9 of the offence of murder and abetment under Secs. 302 and 302/107 I. P. Code.

The facts of the case as described by the learned Sessions Judge were as follows:—

Many nations have their national pastimes, which delight the native and disgust the foreigner. The German student takes his pleasure on the dwelling ground, the Spaniard in the bull-ring, and the Indian peasant in the Court of Law. Men buy land well knowing that the title is in dispute, and anticipating the contest with pleasure. The suit, which ensues, is a game of mixed chance and skill. Perjury is very often employed, and hardly ever punished. The stakes are high, and the element of danger, as this case will show, is by no means absent.

Basangonda has been murdered. This Basangonda was a familiar figure in the Civil Court; it is said that by speculative litigation he had acquired land in no less than ten villages; and it is admitted at the time of his murder he was taking an active interest in three suits with which he had no direct concern. His interest was in fact so active that immediately after his death two of these suits (670 and 671 of 1922) in which the 1st and 8th accused were defendants were dismissed for default. In the third suit No. 84 accused Nos. 2, 3, 5 and 7 were interested. On the 7th of June, Basangonda was murdered. Basangonda was making an addition to his house. He had ordered building stones which were expected to arrive at Saunshi Station by the Parcel Express at 7-30 p.m. Basangonda went to the station to take delivery, and he took with him two notes of Rs. 100 to pay the porters. The handed these notes to Basappa who had them changed. This Basappa undertook to supervise the discharge of the stone and so Basangonda left the station when quarter of an hour's daylight was still remaining. At the station, one Ramanna a debtor of Basangonda paid him Rs. 933 which amount was carried by his servant Laxamappa. Basangonda was followed by Kenchappa and Shivappa Iti. At the nullah they fell in with Irangonda who invited them all to get into his cart. Kenchappa and Shivappa got into the cart. Basangonda and Laxmappa did not but proceeded by a foot-path which was shorted than the cart road. At the other end of the footpath Ishwaraya and Basappa were going in the opposite direction towards the station to meet Iswaraya's son. They met Basangonda and Laxmappa and a little further on met his son. Father and son took their way homeward by the footpath and in the Ganger's field they saw a man lying who seemed to be asleep. They supposed him to be drunk and they passed by when they met a party of ten or twenty coming with a lantern. The Patil was at the head and he asked Iswaraya had he seen Basangonda who was said to have been murdered? Iswaraya recalled to memory the prostrate figure in the Ganger's field, led the party there and Basangonda was found there foully murdered. The belly had been ripped open from top to bottom, and the bowels had burst out of the gash. The Patil made a report which is silent about the name of the murderers. There was however an important clue. By Basangonda's body a head-dress was lying which was not Basangonda's. His was missing, in the darkness and in his haste to be gone the murderer had left his own head-dress behind him, and had gone off with the Gonda's gold-laced kerchief on his head. It was this that led to the capture of Maruti who is a professional wrestler, a man of some marks and comes from foreign parts. His headdress was recognised, Kallapa, the deceased's nephew went in search of him and found him on the way to Handignur wearing his uncle's kerchief. They gave chase, but Maruti escaped but three weeks later he was caught. Maruti was undoubtedly one of the murderers. This is admitted by every one including Maruti, who stated that he had no quarrel with Basangonda but that he was a hired murderer, hired by accused Nos. 1 and 2 who had not paid him his hire. Maruti was taken to F. C. Magistrate and before him he made a full confession. He named all the accused who were arrested soon after and then Laxmappa and Kenchappa confirmed Maruti's story. Upon the evidence of these three the prosecution principally depended. The learned Sessions Judge came to the conclusion that Maruti had been careful to tell the whole truth, to extenuate nothing; and to add nothing out of malice, and that his belief was that Basangonda was murdered by accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 9 and that accused Nos. 4, 7, 8 were engaged in the conspiracy and assistants in the crime by the watch which they kept on the road. But there was a weak place in Maruti's story. Into a substantially true story it is easy to insert additional names, but to detect the insertion is very far from easy. The statements of Laxmappa, Kenchaapa the Investigating Officer and the wounds on the body indicate that there were three murderers and not seven. The learned Sessions Judge was of opinion that all the accused may probably be guilty more or less. But he recognised that there was reasonable doubt about the guilt of accused Nos 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and but about the guilt of accused Nos. 1 and 2 he had no doubt whatever. He therefore found accused Nos. 1 and 2 guilty of murder and sentenced them both to death subject to confirmation by the High Court, and agreeing with the assessors he found accused Nos. 3 to 9 not guilty. and discharged them.

In confirmation case No. 18 of 1924 (with appeal No. 394 of 1924) the High Court confirmed the convictions and sentences of accused Nos. 1 and 2 and dismissed their appeals.

The present appeal was preferred by the Government of Bombay under Sec. 417 Crim. P Code against the order of acquittal passed by the learned Sessions Judge in respect of accused Nos 3 to 9.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments allowed the appeal against accused Nos. 3, 5 and 6 and convicted them and sentenced them to transportation for life, and dismissed the appeal against accused Nos. 4, 7, 8 and 9.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Government of Bombay.

Counsel Mr. G. N. Thakore instructed by Mr. S B Jathar appeared for accused Nos. 3 to 8.

Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni appeared for accused No. 3.

Mr. D.. R. Manerikar appeared for accused No. 9.

Messrs. H. B. Gumasti, G. P. Murdeshwar and D. R. Ugrankar appeared for the complainant.

Preparations for the seventh session of the All-India Marwarr Agrawal Mahasabha which is to be held at Fatehpur on the 25th, 26th and 27th inst. are now complete. Seth Jamnalalji Bajaj and other leaders are expected here on 23rd and the President-elect, Seth Shiwnarainji Memani on the 24th.

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B 1905 I'm wonderful — Fox Trot

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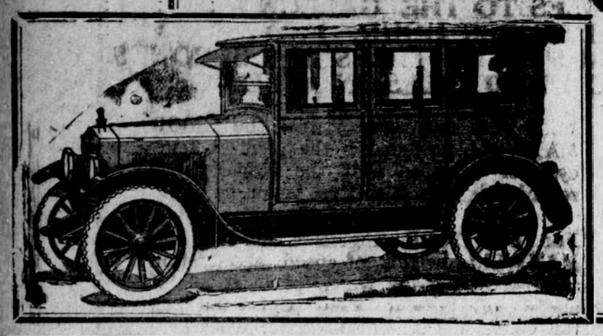

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RESCUE HOME FOR WOMEN.

OPENED BY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, declared open The Salvation Army Rescue Home for Women at Matunga on Thursday at 5 p.m. before a large and representative gathering. Among those present were H. E Lady Wilson, Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Govindji and others.

The proceedings commenced with a hymn and prayer. Commissioner Herskins, in requesting the Governor to declare open the Rescue Home, gave its history of the last 30 years and said since the Home had been in existence over 2,000 women and girls had been dealt with, 80 per cent of whom were satisfactory. Continuing he said:

"The Home which Your Excellency is pleased to open to-day provides accommodation for 50 women. Our experience proves that it would be difficult to give efficient oversight to a larger number in one Home, especially considering the type and character of the persons who will occupy the premises. Again, one of the secrets of our success in dealing with women is the personal and individual touch, which we must maintain.

"Further, we do not desire to permanently house these women. Our aim is to keep them under our influence so that they may reform, and thus be able to regain positions of honour and respectability, passing out to make room for others. The period of residence in the Institution is according to the circumstances of each individual case.

"As a means towards reformation, work is essential. The women are taught needlework, which is a very useful art. All the house work of the Home is undertaken by the women."

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H. E. the Governor, then in the course of his reply, said:—"It is not necessary for me, in this 60th year since the Salvation Army was first organised, to say very much about the work of the Army all over the world, for India is the Army's oldest missionary field, and work in this country has been going on since 1882. The work which the Army has been doing in India has secured, as can be shewn by many practical proofs, the confidence of the people and of the various local Governments. As an illustration I would point to the duty which has been entrusted to the Army of dealing with several thousands of members of the criminal tribes in the United Provinces, the Punjab, and elsewhere, shewing that the Army has found means of dealing with the very difficult problem which these tribes present in a manner satisfactory to the Governments concerned.

"The Rescue Home which I have been asked to inaugurate to-day is a further, and a very signal example, of the confidence of Government in the work which the Salvation Army has been doing for the rescue and reform of women of the unfortunate class, so many of whom, as has been proved from your own efforts, seize the opportunities which a Rescue Home like this afford them of regaining a position of respectability and self-respect. In its present form, the Rescue Home is one result of the introduction of the Prostitution Act, and Government are contributing Rs. 70,000, half the cost of the building and land, and have made provision for an annual recurring charge of Rs. 1,800—towards the cost of supervision.

"The work which the Army has undertaken in connection with this particular Rescue Home is of very great importance to the City of Bombay. Without such rescue homes the Prostitution Act must fail largely of its purpose, and the conduct of this Home is of such character that only a body endowed with the faith, perseverance and patience of the Salvation Army would undertake, or could undertake, with any prospect of success.

His Excellency then declared open the Rescue Home amidst cheers and inspected the premises. The guests too followed him and went round the building spending about half an hour in going round the different rooms.

MEMORIAL TO LATE DR. S SUBRAMANIAM.

MADRAS, March 19.

A public meeting was held here this evening which was presided over by the Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer at which resolutions were passed placing on record the deep sense of the sorrow of the people of Madras at the death of Dr. S. Subramania Iyer who had rendered conspicuous service to the country and appointing a committee with Sir T. Sadasiva Iyer as Chairman for collecting subscriptions and taking steps in order to raise a suitable memorial to commemmorate the services of the deceased.—A.P.

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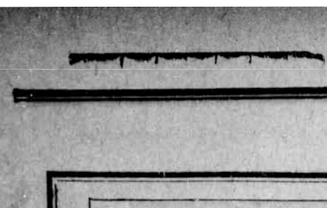

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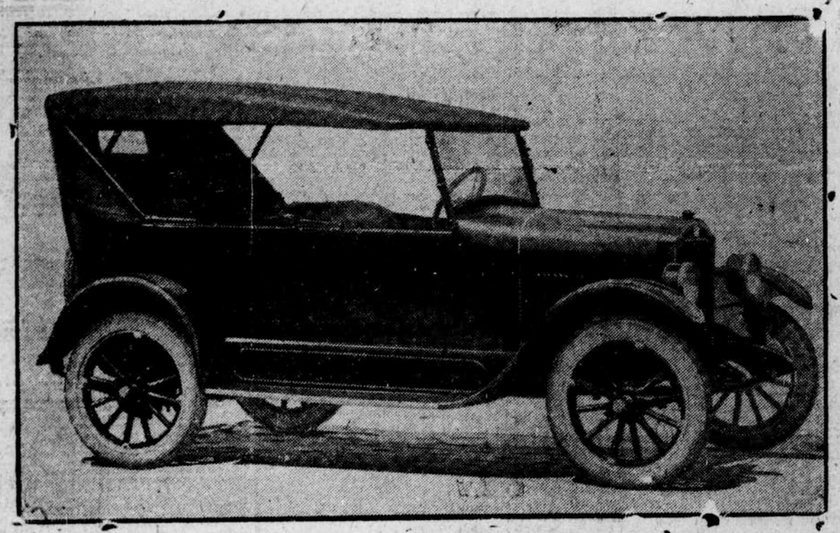

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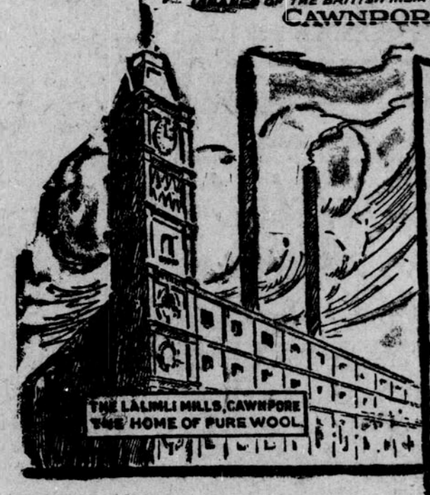

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